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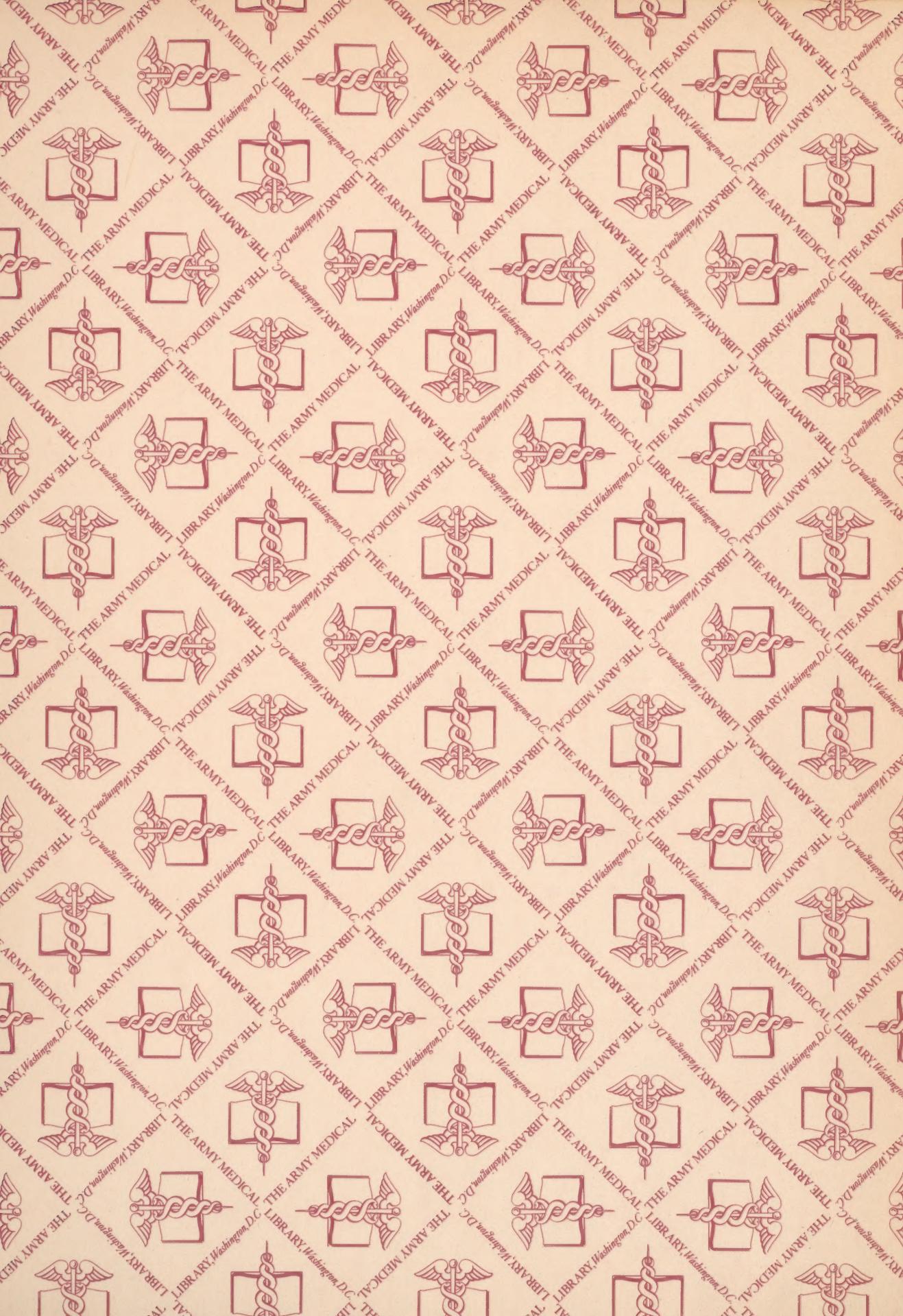
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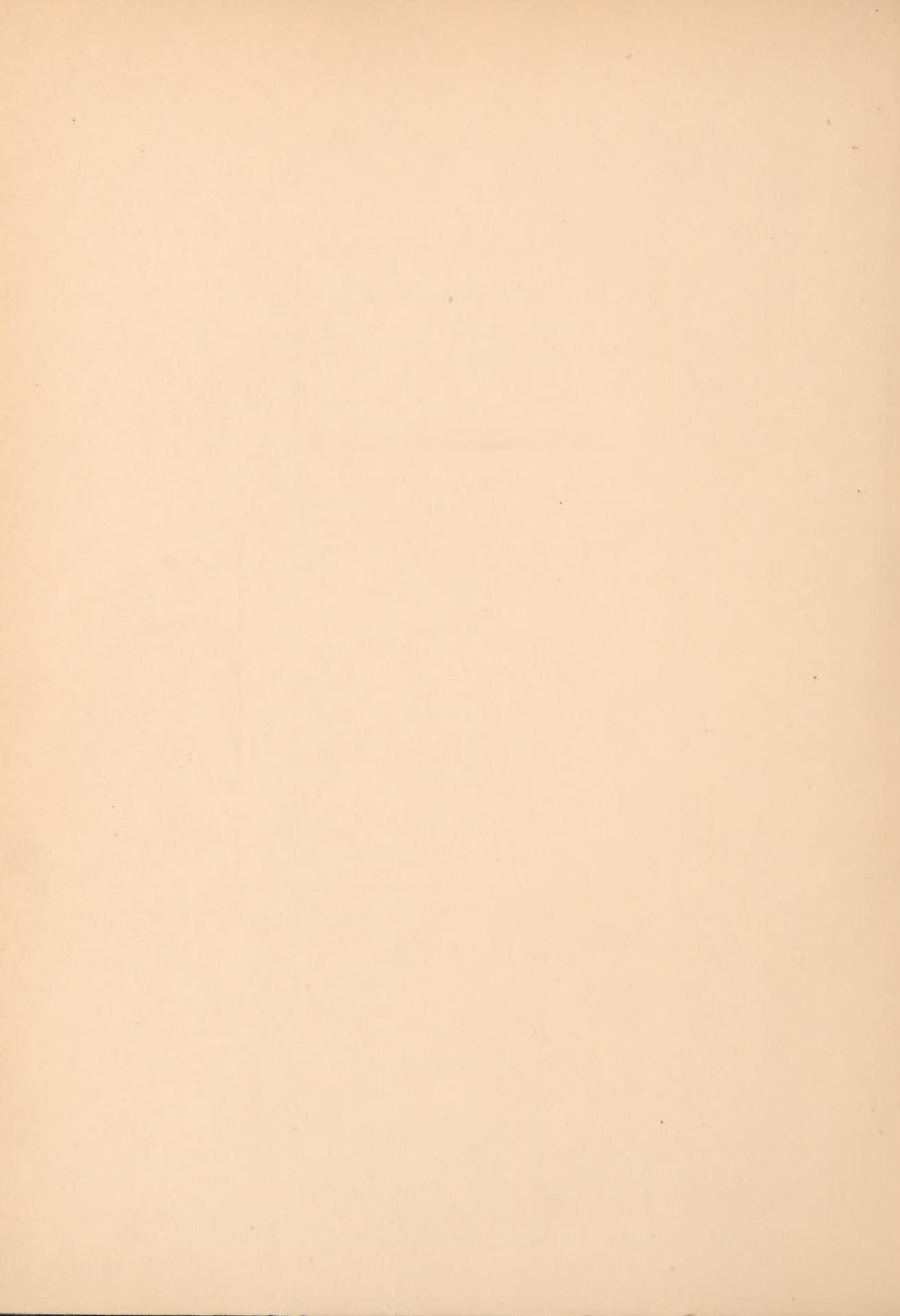
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CORRECTED PRESCRIPTIONS
FOR
PHARMACY TECHNICIANS

U.S.A. (my
COMPILED AND PUBLISHED AT THE
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
ENLISTED TECHNICIANS SCHOOL
LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 1942

FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS.

362918

QV
748
U58c
1942

Rx

Hydrargyrum Chloridum Corrosivum	0.75
Sacchari	2.00
M. FT. Chart. vi	
Sig. - One at night.	

1. Form:

The nominative form of the title is incorrect. It should read "HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI CORROSIVI".

"Sacchari" is an old form. The official title is SUCROSUM. In the inscription it would be in the genetive SUCROSI.

2. The prescription as written is intelligible.

3. Dosage:

This dose of bichloride is excessive, and would probably prove fatal. A dose this size of mild chloride of mercury might conceivably be given. This is what is intended here.

4. There are no incompatibilities except the excessive dose.

5. Corrected Prescription:

Rx

Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis	0.75
Sucrosi	2.00
M. ft. Chart. vi.	
Sig. - One at night.	

LC-H-TR-21



W. H. Gulliver

Rx

Olei Terebinthinae Rec. *my XVI*
Aquae Distillatae qs. *31P*
Misce secundem artem
Sig. - One teaspoonful three times a day.

Form:

Satisfactory.

Ambiguity:

None.

Dosage:

Proper.

Incompatibility:

The prescription would present an incompatibility but for the directions to the compounder. An emulsion is clearly intended. The emulsion is best made with 5 gm. of Acacia. Place the Oil of Turpentine into a perfectly dry bottle, add the Acacia and mix well. Then add exactly 10 cc. of water and agitate till an emulsion is formed. Gradually add the remainder of the water, agitating after each addition.

Corrected Prescription:

LGH-TR-21

Rx

Acidi Boracici	5.0
Aquae Distillatae	60.0
M. Ft. Collyr.	
Sig. - Two drops in each eye every hour.	

Form:

Satisfactory.

Ambiguity:

Acidi Boracici is probably satisfactory yet would be more properly written as Acidum Boricum.

Dosage:

Proper.

Incompatibility:

There is too much acid to dissolve in the amount of water present. A saturated solution should be prepared by filtering out the excess. If crystals of the acid are used, filtration is easier.

Corrected Prescription:

LGH-TR-21

Rx.

Calcii Lact.	15.0
Aq. Menth. Pip	
	Q. S. 60.0
M ft. Sol.	

Sig: 2 cc at mealtime.

Form:

Satisfactory.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients per dose:

Calc. Lact. The dose of Calcium Lactate is satisfactory.

Therapeutic Value: Treatment of Calcium deficiency.

Incompatability:

Calcium Lactate is soluble 1 Gm. in 20 cc of water, therefore, a mixture will have to be prepared and dispensed as such. To heat the mixture will form a gelatinous mass.

Calcium Lactate is not on the supply table, therefore, when asked to compound such a prescription ask the doctor to permit the substitution of Calcium Gluconate. The dose in this case should be altered to about five times that of Calcium Lactate.

Method of Compounding:

Place the Calcium Gluconate or Lactate in mortar and triturate with a small amount of water until a paste is formed - then q.s. to 60 cc and dispense with "shake well" label.

I.C.H.-TR-21

Rx

Acid Nitromuriat. Dil.	30
Spir. Ammonii Arom.	30
II.	

Sig. Two (2) drops in water every two (2) hours.

Form:

Latin and English in first ingredient. Latin would be Acidi Nitromuriatici Diluti, or more modernly, Acidum Nitrohydrochloricum Dilutum.

Ammonii is incorrect; should be ammoniac, or Sp. Ammon. Arom.

Ambiguity:

None.

Dosage:

Dosage is rather minute. Probably for a very small child.

Incompatibility:

Chemical -- The ammonium carbonate of the spirit is neutralized by the acid, probably completely, with the formation of ammonium chloride and ammonium nitrate.

Pharmaceutical -- The aromatic oils of the spirit are precipitated by the addition of the dilute acid which, of course, is aqueous.

There is no way to prevent or correct these incompatibilities. The preparations should be dispensed and administered separately.

Corrected Prescription:

Rx

Acid Nitrohydrochlor. Dil.	30
Sp. Ammon. Arom.	30
II.	

Sig. Two drops in water every two hours.

LCH-7R-21

Rx

Hydrargyri Protoiodidi	1.0
Potassii Iodidi	10.0
Tincturae Cardamomi	
Compositae q.s.	90.0
M.	

Sig. 4 cc c.i.d.

Form:

Satisfactory.

Ambiguity:

None.

Dosage:

Dosage would be satisfactory if the ingredients remained as they are written. In the excess of iodide, however, the protoiodide is gradually changed to mercuric (red) iodide, the dose of which is much smaller.

Incompatibility:

As stated above, the mercurous iodide is oxidized to mercuric iodide. As the amount present would make a dangerous mixture the preparation should not be dispensed.

Corrected Prescription:

LCH-TR-21

Rx

Extracti Nucis Vomicae Pulverati	0.015
Extracti Digitalis	0.015
Sacchari Lactis	q.s.
Misce et fiat capsulae numero xxiv	

Sig. One capsule three (3) times a day.

Form:

Satisfactory.

Ambiguity:

None.

Dosage:

The dose is very small, 0.015/24 or 0.0006 gm. of each extract per capsule. In a case of this kind, where the amount of each drug in the whole prescription is almost exactly an average adult dose, the question arises whether or not the amount written is intended for each dose. In the above prescription, this was intended.

Incompatibility:

Only the dosage.

Corrected Prescription:

Rx

Extracti Nucis Vomicae Pulverati	0.015
Extracti Digitalis	0.015
Sacchari Lactis	q.s.
Misce et fiat tales capsulae numero xxiv	

Sig. One capsule three times a day.

LCH-TR-21

Rx

Sodii Citratis
Sp. Aetheris Nitrosi aa
Syr. ~~■■■■~~
Aquaee aa
Misce secundem artem

31V *31V*

Sig. 4 cc. q. 4h.

Form:

Satisfactory. The former name for spirit of ethyl nitrite is used.

Ambiguity:

None.

Dosage:

Satisfactory.

Incompatibility:

The prescription presents a perfect case of salting out. The rather concentrated solution of sodium citrate throws out a solution the ethyl nitrite, which if warm, rapidly volatilizes. There are several remedies. The obvious one would be to increase the volume, and the dose correspondingly. Probably the easiest solution, however, is to add 5 to 10 gm. of acacia to the preparation before adding the niter.

Corrected Prescription:

OR

Rx

Sodii Citratis
Sp. Aeth. Nitrit. aa
Acaciae
Syr. Tolu
Aquaee q.s.
M. ft. mist.

31V
31V
31V

Rx

Sodii Citratis
Sp. Aeth. Nitrit. aa
Syrupi Tolu
Aquaee q.s.
M. ft. sol.

31V
31V
31V

Sig. 15 cc *34 hrs.*

Sig. 4 cc p.c.

Table: One teaspoonful *4 hrs.* ~~after meals.~~

LEH-TR-21

Rx

Acidi Carbolici	7.5
Aquae	22.5

M. et Sig. Apply with a brush.

Form:

The name acidi carbolici while not incorrect is less preferable from any standpoint to the present title.

Ambiguity:

None.

Dosage:

See incompatibility.

Incompatibility:

There is more phenol in the mixture than will dissolve. If dispensed as written the heavier phenol will settle to the bottom. If fresh this would not be easily noticed and the last portions of the liquid would be nearly pure phenol. The remedy is to mix the phenol first with an equal volume of glycerin, when it is perfectly soluble.

Corrected Prescription:

Rx

Phenolis	7.5
Glycerini	7.5
Aquae	15.0

M.

Sig. Apply with a brush.

LGH-TR-21

Rx

Potass. Chlorat *3 ss*
Ac. Hydrochlor. *3 ss*
Aquac Dest. q.s. *3 ss*
M. S. A.

Sig: *3 t* as directed for throat.

Form:

Satisfactory. Label should be corrected to read - *3 t* in cups of warm water as a gargle.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredient:

Doses satisfactory.

Therapeutic value: Antiseptic.

Incompatibility: None.

Method of Compounding:

This solution is very similar to one formerly official as compound solution of chlorine. Depending upon the manner in which it is mixed, two rather different preparations are obtained. If the chlorate is dissolved in water (almost all of it will dissolve) and the acid added last, the reaction takes place only slowly and incompletely. The intention is to place the chlorate in a larger bottle (200 cc) add the acid and close the bottle loosely with a funnel stoppered with moistened cotton. When the reaction is almost completed (no more effervescence) water is added through the funnel and the bottle agitated until no more chlorine will dissolve. The solution is then transferred to a 30 cc bottle. Needless to say that the solutions should all be cold.

LCN-TR-21

Page 11a missing



Rx

Quinine Sulfate	2
Potass. Acetate	8
Arom. Sulf. Acid.	2
Aq. Dest. qs	30.
	M.

Sig. Teaspoonful before meals.

Form:

Aq. Dest. is the only ingredient written in Latin. The subscription is also a Latin abbreviation. Otherwise the prescription is written in English.

Official abbreviations and doses of each ingredient:

Quin. Sulf.	.25 Gm.
Pot. Acet.	1.00 Gm.
Acid. Sulfuric. Arom.	.25 cc.
Aq. Dest.	

Incompatibility:

Quinine acetate is precipitated.

Method of compounding:

There is no way to avoid the precipitate save dispensing the pot. acet. in a separate solution. Nor can a suspending agent be used in the very acid liquid.

Mix the quinine sulfate and aromatic sulfuric acid and add half the water. Dissolve the potassium acetate in the other half of the water and add it to the first solution.

Corrected Prescription:

Lable:

Rx	No. 12	Dr. *	*	*	*	*	*
Quinine Sulfate	2 cc.						
Potassium Acetate	8 cc.						
Aromatic Sulfuric Acid	2 cc.						
Distilled Water to make	30 cc.						
Mix them.							

Lable- Teaspoonful before meals.

For.....Jan. 32, 1930.

PREScription STUDY

Rx

Tincturae Ferri Chloridum	12.
Liquoris Ammoniae Acetas	15.
Ammonii Carbonate	2.
Syrupi Aurantii	30.
Aquae qs	240.
Misce ft. mist.	

Sig. 4 cc. A.M. and P.M.

Form and ambiguities:

All ingredients should be written in the genitive case, as follows:

... Chloridi, ... Acetatis, ... Carbonatis.

Latin genitive for ammonium is ammonii not ammoniae.

The prescription is not ambiguous.

U.S.P. or N.F. Abbreviation and dose of each ingredient:

Tr. Ferr. Chlor.	0.2 cc/dose
Liq. Ammon. Acet.	0.25 cc/dose
Ammon. Carb.	0.03 cc/dose
Syr. Aurant.	0.5 cc/dose

Incompatibilities: (Include excessive dosage if any)

Ammonium Carbonate precipitates the iron as basic carbonate and oxide.

Ammonium Carbonate reacts with acid of the syrup to liberate CO_2 .

It is probable also that in the concentrations present, iron will be also precipitated by the citrates present in the syrup.

Method of compounding:

If physician will consent, the use of tincture of ferric citrochloride will eliminate most of the difficulty.

The carbonate-acid reaction impairs the taste of the prescription, but is harmless. The amount of citric acid present will not appreciably affect the dose of ammonium carbonate. Nothing would be done about it normally.

If it is infeasible to use the citrochloride tincture, 0.5 gm. of tragacanth would suspend the iron oxide, which, however, is inert.

Corrected Prescription:

Rx

Tincturac Ferri Chloridi	12.
Liquoris Ammonii Acetatis	15.
Ammonii Carbonatis	2.
Syrupi Aurantii	30.
Aquae qs	240.
Misce ft. mist.	

Sig. 4 cc. morning and evening.

PREScription STUDY

Rx

Zinci Oxidi 8.
Lin. Cal. qs.60.
M.
Sig. Apply locally.

Form and ambiguity:

~~Lin. Cal.~~ might be either linimentum calcis or linimentum calaminae. It should be written out or at least the N.F. abbreviation used. Interpretation would be difficult, here. Linimentum calcis is more likely as the linimentum calaminae already contains the oxide.

U.S.P. or ~~N.F.~~ Abbreviation of each ingredient:

~~Zinc. Oxid.~~
~~Lin. Calc.~~

Incompatibilities:

The zinc oxide breaks down the emulsion, completely, into the water and oil. The preparation is quite unsightly.

Method of preparation:

If the zinc oxide is triturated with 30 cc. of lime water and the suspension placed into the container, then the linseed oil (30 cc.) added and the whole mixture agitated, a creamy mixture results.

Corrected Prescription:

Rx

Zinci Oxidi 8.
Linimenti Calcis qs 60.
M.
Sig. Apply locally.

LCH-TR-21

PRESCRIPTION STUDY

Rx

Liq. Pot. Cit.
Sp. Nit. Aeth.
Syr. aa 30.0
Tr. Aconite 30.
M.
Sig. Tablespoonful t.d.

Form and ambiguity:

Not all of the abbreviations used are the official ones, but those used are clear to the compounder.

The prescription is a mixture of Latin and English.

T.d. while not frequently encountered, is sometimes used, for t.i.d.

U.S.P. or N.F. abbreviation and dose of each ingredient:

Liq. Pot. Cit. 4 cc/dose
Sp. Aeth. Nitrit. 4 cc/dose
Syr. not abbreviated 4 cc/dose
Tr. Aconit. 4 cc/dose

Incompatibilities (including any excessive dosage):

The dose of the tincture of aconite is too large and the mixture should not be dispensed as written.

Method of compounding:

The physician should be consulted regarding the dose. There are two possibilities for explaining the error: first that 3.0 should have been written; second that the directions should have been - Teaspoonful t.d.

The large but not excessive dose of spirit of ethyl nitrite suggests the latter.

Corrected Prescription:

Rx

Liquoris Potassii Citratis
Spiriti Aethylic Nitritis
Syrupi
Tincturae Aconiti aa 30.0
M.
Sig. Teaspoonful three times a day.

LCH-TR-21

PRESCRIPTION STUDY

Rx

Acidi Acetylsalicylici	2.0
Codeinæ	0.4
Aminopyrinæ	2.0
M. et div. in chart. cerat.	vi

Sig. One powder at night.

Form and ambiguity:

The form of the prescription is satisfactory and what is meant is clear.

Official abbreviation and dose of each ingredient:

Acid. Acetylsal.	0.3 Gm./dose
Codein.	0.07 Gm./dose
Aminopyrin.	0.3 Gm./dose

Incompatibility (including any excessive dosage):

The dose of codeine is quite large and in addition the acetylsalicylic acid has a synergistic action. However, the directions are one powder a day. This is a prescription requiring tact on the part of the compounder, for unless something was known of the habits of the prescriber and the patient, the dose should be checked.

Method of compounding:

Triturate the drugs together and weigh-out 1/6 of the mixed drugs into each waxed paper.

Corrected Prescription:

The prescription is correct as written.

LGH-TR-21

PRESCRIPTION STUDY

Rx
Saturated Solution of
Potassium Iodide 30

Sig. gtt. x as directed.

Form and ambiguity:

Form satisfactory. No ambiguity.
(It is not necessary to write the ingredients in Latin.)

Official abbreviation and dose of each active ingredient:

Liq. Pot. Iodid. 10 drops/dose
 Approximately 0.6 Gm. of KI per dose.

Incompatibility (including excessive dosage, if any)

None.

Method of compounding:

Dispense the N.F. solution or prepare the solution as directed in the N.F.

Corrected Prescription:

Correct as written.

LGH-TR-21

PRESCRIPTION STUDY

Rx		
Permang. of Potash	2	
Glycerin	30	
M. ft. sol.		

Sig. For local application.

Form and ambiguity:

The form of the prescription is satisfactory, although an old form of the title potassium permanganate is used. The prescription is written in English except for the subscription.

Official abbreviation of each ingredient:

Pot. Permang.

Glycerin.

Incompatability:

Glycerin is oxidized by the permanganate more or less rapidly according to the concentration. If the permanganate is first powdered by trituration, and a small amount of glycerin added, the mixture will take fire. If a larger amount of glycerin is added the reaction will proceed more slowly with only the generation of heat. In any case, practically all of the permanganate will be decomposed in a very short time. The preparation is utterly useless.

Method of compounding:

Not to be compounded.

Corrected Prescription:

PRESCRIPTION STUDY

Rx Cocainae Mur. gr ~~IX~~
Argenti Nitras gr ~~iss~~
Aqua Dest. qs. ~~3 fl~~
Ft. collyr.
Sig. Apply to the eyes as
required.

Form:

Cocainae Murias is an old name for Cocainae Hydrochloridum.
Nitras should be nitratis, a genitive.
No ambiguity.

Official abbreviation and dose of each active ingredient:

Cocain. Hydrochlor.
Arg. Nitras (Nitrat.)
Aq. Dest. No dose is given. The solution would contain 1% of cocaine and 1/6% of silver nitrate. One could reason that a dose of up to five drops into the eye would be safe, depending upon the frequency.

Incompatibility (including excessive dosage if any):

Silver nitrate is precipitated by chlorides. The silver would all be precipitated in a short time, leaving the cocaine in solution as the nitrate.

Method of compounding:

There are several possibilities, but in any case, the precipitate in the collyrium would not be desired.

If cocaine (alkaloid) is available it should be used, along with just sufficient nitric acid (diluted) to dissolve it in the water prescribed. Then add the silver nitrate to the solution.

Another alternative is to prepare the mixture as written, warm on the water bath to insure complete precipitation, and filter the mixture until perfectly cool.

A third possibility would be to dispense the solutions separately, with directions to alternate the use of them.

The first and third methods would require the consent of the doctor.

Corrected Prescription:

Rx Cocainae Hydrochloridi gr $\frac{1}{4}$
Argenti Nitratis gr $\frac{1}{4}$ ss
Aqua Destillatae qs
Ft. Collyr. gr $\frac{1}{4}$

Rx

Syr. Ferri Iodidi	10.0
Pot. Iodide	10.0
Aq. Dest.	10.0

Sig. gtt XV t.i.d.

Form:

Satisfactory. To make it more convenient to calculate dosage the prescription could have been written for a definite total amount.

Dose of Active Ingredient per dose:

Satisfactory. To determine the exact dosage, the prescription will have to be compounded to find the total volume.

Therapeutic Value:

Alternative.

Incompatibility:

If there are any ferric salts in the syrups the Iodine will be liberated. This is a very unstable preparation, therefore a few drops of Diluted Hypophosphorous Acid may be used to keep the ferrous iodide reduced.

Method of Compounding:

Combine the KI. with the water and incorporate the syrup of ferrous iodide.

Directions:

Take 15 drops three times a day.

LC4-TR-21

Rx

Strychninac Sulfatis	0.06
Potassii Bromidi	5.00
Aquae	qs
	Ft. sol.
Sig. 4 cc. a.c.	

Form and Ambiguity:

None.

Official Abbreviation and dose of each active ingredient:

Strych.Sulf.	0.002
Pot.Brom.	0.17

Incompatibility (including any excessive dosage):

Strychnine would be precipitated by the bromide.

Strychnine and bromides are therapeutically opposite but that is the concern of the prescriber.

Method of compounding:

Dissolve the strychnine sulfate in a mixture of 30 cc of alcohol and 60 cc of water. Dissolve the bromide in about 25 cc of water, mix the two solutions and add water up to 120 cc.

Corrected Prescription:

Lable:

Rx		21	Dr.*****
Strychninae Sulfatis	0.06		
Potassii Bromidi	5.00		One (1) teaspoonful before
Alcoholis	30.00		meals.
Aquae	qs		
			For ***** Jan. 32, 1940.
Ft. Sol.			

Sig. 4 cc. a. c.

LCH-TR-21

Rx
 Soda Bicarb. 3
 Ac. Acetylsal. 3
 M. ft. chart xv.

Sig. 1 q 4 h.

Form and ambiguity:

There is no doubt as to what is meant. Soda Bicarb. is an old name.

Official abbreviation and dose of each active ingredient:

Sod. Bicarb. 0.2
 Acid. Acetylsal. 0.2

Incompatibility:

Sodium bicarbonate and aspirin react to form sodium acetate and salicylate, water and CO_2 .

Method of compounding:

The best thing to do would be to dispense the drugs separately, but this always creates a doubt in the patient's mind. The next best thing to do is to mix the sodium bicarbonate with about 10 Gm. of some non absorbent substance such as starch or kaolin thoroughly by trituration. The aspirin should then be separately powdered and mixed into the first mixture on a paper or with a spatula. The patient should be cautioned to keep the powders in a dry place.

Corrected Prescription:

Lable.

Rx		22	Dr. *****
Sodii Bicarbonatis	3.		
Acidi Acetylsalicylici	3.	Keep in a Dry Place	
Amyli	10.	One (1) powder every four (4)	
M. ft. chart. xv		hours.	
Sig. 1 q 4 h			For ***** Jan. 32, 1940.

Rx

Hydrarg. Chlor.
Tr. Cinch. Co.
Arom. Sp. Ammon. qs
M. ft. mist.

gr ^{III}
3v...
3vIII

Sig. 4 cc. q.i.d.a.c.

Form and ambiguity:

The prescription is written partly in Latin partly in English.

There is doubt as to whether mercurous chloride is meant. In view of the directions, however, the use of mercuric chloride is justified. It is not likely that such a dose of mercurous chloride would be given 4 times daily for 15 days.

Official abbreviation and dose of each active ingredient:

Hydrarg. Bichlor.
Tr. Cinch. Co.
Sp. Ammon. Arom.

gr ^{1/20}
gr L
3vss

Incompatibility (including any excessive dosage):

Either mercurous or mercuric chloride is incompatible with ammonium hydroxide and carbonate. Mercurous chloride precipitates as black mercurous oxide and amino compounds. Mercuric compounds precipitate as ammoniated mercury.

Method of compounding:

The prescription should not be compounded unless the Aromatic spirit of Ammonia is dispensed separately. Mercury precipitates are too heavy to take chances with or attempt to suspend with gums.

The mercuric chloride should be dissolved in a little water before it is added to the tincture.

Corrected Prescription:

Lable:

Rx
Hydrarg. Bichlor.
Tr. Cinch. Co. qs
M. ft. mist.
Sig. 4 cc q.i.d.a.c.

gr ^{III}
3vIII

23

Dr. *****

Shake Well Before Using.

One (1) teaspoonful four times a day, before meals.

For ***** Jan. 32, 1940.

LC-H-TR-21



Rx

Ammon. Carb.	15
Pulv. Ipecac	15
Syr. Scillae	30
Syr. Pruni Virg. qs.	120
Ft. Sol.	
Sig. 4 cc omnia 3 hora.	

Form and ambiguity:

There is no ambiguity and the form is satisfactory, except that the prescription, if compound as written, cannot possibly result in a solution.

Official abbreviation and dose of each active ingredient:

Ammon. Carb.	0.5
Ipecac.	0.5
Syr. Scill.	1.0
Syr. Prun. Virg.	3.0 (approx.)

Incompatibility:

The first thing to consider is the dosage. The dose of ammon. carb. is large, that of ipecac is excessive, and the prescription would almost surely produce emesis at each dose. The mixture is clearly a cough preparation and no more than an expectorant dose of ipecac would likely be intended. It was found in this case, that the prescription had been transposed to the metric from the apothecaries system, and that in each of the first two ingredients, a half drachm had been mistaken for a half ounce, and this amount transposed. The amounts of ammon. carb. and ipecac should each have been 2.0 Gm.

Apart from the dosage, the ammonium carbonate reacts with the acid in the syrup of squill and slowly effervesces.

The powdered squill in the preparation is mostly insoluble and must be shaken to suspend it before each dose is taken.

Method of Compounding:

Triturate the ammonium carbonate to a fine powder, add the syrup of squill and stir until effervescence ceases. Finely powder the ipecac and mix it thoroughly with the syrup of wild cherry. Mix the two liquids.

If permission can be obtained, the use of fluidextract of ipecac would make a much better preparation. If used it should be added to the ammon. carb.-syr. squill mixture before adding the syrup of wild cherry.

Corrected Prescription:

Rx	
Ammon. Carb.	2
Pulv. Ipecac	2
Syr. Scill.	30
Syr. Prun. Virg. qs	120.
Ft. Mist.	

Table	24	Dr.*****
		Shake Well.
		Teaspoonful every three (3)
		hours.
		For _____ Jan. 32, 1940.

Rx

Plumbi Acetatis 2.0
Aluminis 1.0
Aquaee Rosae qs 120.0
M. ft. lotio.
Sig. Use externally as directed.

Form and ambiguity:

The prescription is clear and the form satisfactory.

Official abbreviation and dose of each active ingredient:

Plumb. Acet.

Alum.

Aq. Ros.

the lotion is for external use - no dose.

Incompatibility:

Insoluble lead sulfate is formed in the lotion. Experience would show that the precipitation is intended in the preparation. The final lotion contains in solution: lead acetate, aluminum acetate, ammonium or potassium acetate (depending upon whether ammonium or potassium alum was used); in suspension, lead sulfate.

Method of compounding:

Dissolve the lead acetate in half of the rose water, and the alum in the other half. Mix the two solutions with strong agitation. This method produces the precipitate in as fine a form as is possible. No gum or suspending agent would be soluble in the lead acetate solution. The use of such a substance would make a worse preparation.

Corrected Prescription:

Lable:

As above.

25

Dr.*****

FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY

Shake well and use externally
as directed.

For _____ Jan. 32, 1940.

LCH-TR-21

Rx

Sodium Salicylate	5.0
Glycerol	3.0
Ol. Gault.	Mi
Tr. Ferric Chloride	3.0
Citric Acid	0.3
Liq. Ammon. Acetate qs	60.0
Ft.	

Sig. 8 cc 2 or 3 times a day.

Form and ambiguity:

There is no ambiguity but the prescription is written in a mixture of Latin and English, and in metric and apothecaries measures. For complete English-metric prescription, see below. Glycerol is an official synonym for glycerin. The use of fiat as an intransitive form is questionable.

Official abbreviation and dose of each active ingredient:

Sod. Salicyl.	0.6
Glycerin.	0.4
Methyl.Salicyl.	0.008
Tr.Ferr.Chlor.	0.4
Acid.Cit.	0.04
Liq.Ammon.Acet.	6.0 (approx.)

Incompatibility:

Iron salts form purple compounds with sodium and methyl salicylate, and red compounds with ammonium acetate. Which of these colors will predominate will depend on the order of mixing.

Method of compounding:

Purple solution: Dissolve the citric acid in the tincture and add the glycerin. Dissolve the sodium salicylate in this solution and add the solution of ammonium acetate.

Red Solution: Dissolve the citric acid in the solution of ammonium acetate, then add the tincture of ferric chloride. Dissolve the glycerin and the sodium salicylate in the mixture.

In either case the methyl salicylate should be first dissolved in the tincture of iron.

The order of mixing should be noted in detail on the prescription and followed closely in the event that the prescription is refilled.

Corrected Prescription:

Lable:

Rx

26

Dr.*****

Sodium Salicylate	5.0	
Glycerin	3.0	Dessertspoonful two or three times
Methyl Salicylate	0.06	
Tincture of Ferric Chloride	3.0	For _____ Jan. 32, 1940.
Citric Acid	0.3	
Solution of Ammonium Acetate qs	60.0	

Mix.

Sig. 8 cc. 2 or 3 times a day.

Rx

Calcii Bromidi
Sodii Salicylatis
Aquaes qs
M. et ft. sol
Sig. Cochleare parvum ter
in die

3155
317
311

Form and ambiguity:

The prescription is written completely in Latin and it is clear what the prescriber intends.

Official abbreviations and dose of each active ingredient:

Calcii Bromid.
Sod. Salicyl.

gr VI
gr IV

Incompatibility:

Insoluble calcii salicylate is formed by double decomposition.

Method of compounding:

If one knew the prescriber or his methods, he certainly would attempt to secure permission to replace the calcium bromide with sod.brom.

In the absence of such permission, however, the two salts would be dissolved separately, in about half the water and the two solutions mixed. Ordinarily, the more dilute the solution, the lighter the precipitate and hence, the better it remains in suspension. Hot concentrated solutions, on the contrary, produce precipitates which fall quickly to the bottoms of containers and are harder to suspend on account of their dense nature.

Corrected Prescription:

As above.

Label: (Shake Well) one (1) teaspoonful three times a day.

LCH-TR-21

Rx

Tinct. Cardamomi	30
Spitus Chloroformi	30
Codeini	0.3
Pepsini	2.0
Misce	
Sig. Agit.vas. 4cc q.i.d.	

Form and ambiguity:

There has been no tincture of cardamom except the compound tincture of the U.S.P. Otherwise, what the prescriber intends is clear.

Codeini should be codeinae.

Official abbreviation and dose of each active ingredient:

Tr. Cardam. Co.	2.0
Sp. Chlorof.	2.0
Codein.	0.02
Pepsin.	0.13

Incompatibility:

Pepsin is coagulated by highly alcoholic liquids. The above will run into about 70% alcohol. Coagulated pepsin is a rubbery stringy mass which cannot be incorporated into the mixture in any other way than by adding enough water to dissolve it.

Method of compounding:

The prescription should not be dispensed as written.

The codeine should be dissolved in the spirit of chloroform and the compound tincture of cardamom added. The pepsin should be gradually sprinkled onto the surface of 80 cc of water and stirred gently until it is dissolved. Then the two solutions are to be mixed slowly and without violent agitation. Pepsin is deteriorated by heat, agitation, or long standing in solution. It is only slowly soluble in water and there is no way to increase the rate of solution. It is one of the times a compounder must exercise patience.

Needless to say the dose must be doubled if the prescription is compounded after this method.

Corrected Prescription:

Lable

Rx	27	Dr.*****
Tincturae Cardamomi		
Corpositae	30	<u>Keep in a cool place.</u>
Spiritus Chloroformi	30	Shake well and take 2 teaspoon-
Codeinae	0.3	fuls four (4) times a day.
Pepsini	2	
Aquaee Destillatae	qs	For.....Jan. 32, 1940.
Misce		
Sig. Agit.vas.4cc. q.i.d.		

LCN-TR-21

Rx

Quin. Sulf.	4.0
Tr. Nucis. Vom.	2.0
Sp. Amm. Arom.	8.0
Syr. Aur.	25.0
Aq.	qs 180.0

Ft. Mist.

Sig. Tablespoonful before meals.

Form and ambiguity:

This is a case where the U.S.P. abbreviation comes to one's aid. Quin. Sulf. is the official abbreviation for quinine sulfate, which might otherwise be interpreted as quinidine sulfate. Not all of the abbreviations used in this prescription are the official ones, however, although there is little doubt as to what is meant. Aur. might be either gold or orange (aurum or aurantium), but since there is no syrup of gold, syrup of orange is intended.

Official abbreviations and dose of each active ingredient:

Quin. Sulf.	0.33
Tr. Nuc. Vom	0.17
Sp. Ammon. Arom.	0.66
Syr. Aurant.	
Aq.	

Incompatibility:

The quinine is soluble in the tincture of nux vomica and water but is gradually thrown out of solution along with the oils of the aromatic spirit of ammonia by the alkalinity of the finished prescription. These substances coat the sides of the container and cannot be removed from the bottle.

Method of compounding:

Powder the quinine sulfate and add the tincture of nux vomica to it in the mortar, add the syrup of orange and most of the water and stir with the pestle. Add the aromatic spirit of ammonia and as soon as effervescence has ceased, add 15 cc of mucilage of acacia and stir rapidly till emulsified.

Dispense the mixture with a shake lable.

Corrected Prescription:

Lable:

Rx

Quin. Sulf.	4.0
Tr. Nuc. Vom.	2.0
Sp. Ammon. Arom.	8.0
Syr. Aurant.	25.0
Mucil. Acac.	15.0
Aq.	qs 180.0

29

Dr. *****

SHAKE WELL BEFORE TAKING.
Tablespoonful before meals.

For.....Jan. 32, 1940

Ft. mist.

Sig. Tablespoonful before meals.

Rx

Sp. Mindereri	60
Hartshorn	6
Succi Limonis	60
Ft. Sol.	

Sig. Teaspoonful every hour.

Form and ambiguity:

The prescription is written in a mixture of old synonyms and these have been latinized. With the aid of a list of synonyms, it is easily understood. See corrected prescription below.

Official abbreviations and dose of each active ingredient:

Liq. Ammon. Acet. 2.0

Ammon. Carb.) These two ingredients react to form
Succ. Limon. (not official)) ammonium citrate, so that the dose
cannot be calculated directly.

About half of the ammonium carbonate is converted to citrate, which means the finished preparation contains roughly: Ammon. Carb. 0.2, Ammon. Cit. 0.5, Ammon. Acet. 0.12 Gm. per dose. None of these is excessive.

Incompatibility:

As mentioned it is intended that the ammon, carb. and lemon juice react to form ammon.cit., so this can hardly be called an incompatibility.

The worst feature of the prescription is that an excess of ammonium carbonate remains, more than enough to neutralize the excess of acetic acid in the sol. of ammon. acet. Ammonium acetate is unstable and rapidly decomposes in neutral and alkaline solutions.

Method of compounding:

Powder the ammonium carbonate and dissolve it in the lemon juice. Lastly add the solution of ammonium acetate while the mixture is still in the mortar. Not to be filtered.

Corrected Prescription:

Rx	30
Liq. Ammon. Acet.	60
Ammon. Carb.	6
Succ. Limon.	60
Ft. sol.	

Sig. Teaspoonful every hour.

Label:

Dr.*****	
Shake well before using.	
One teaspoonful every hour.	
For.....	Jan. 32, 1940.

LGH-TR-21

Rx

Sodii Salicylatis
Sodii Bromidi
Aquaee Destillatae qs
M. ft. sol.

311
3155
311

Sig. teaspoonful three times a day.

Form and ambiguity:

No ambiguity: form satisfactory.

Official abbreviations and dose of each active ingredient:

Sod. Salicyl.
Sod. Brom.
aq. Dest.

gr XV
gr IV ss

Incompatibility:

None

Method of compounding:

Dissolve the salts in the water.

Corrected Prescription:

Lable:

As written.

31

Dr.*****

Teaspoonful three (3) times a day.

For.....Jan. 32, 1940.

LGH-TR-21

Rx

Gelatini	1.0
Glycerini	25.0
Aquae Dest. qs	15.0
Misce	

Sig. Glycerin jelly.

Form:

Satisfactory.

Official abbreviations and dose of each active ingredient:

Gelat.

Glycerin

Aq. Dest.

No doses, the preparation being for external use.

Incompatibilities:

None

Method of Compounding:

Add the gelatin to the water and warm the mixture on a water bath until completely liquefied, then add the glycerin. Mix well and allow to cool.

If the jelly is dispensed in jars they should be kept tightly closed. The jelly is hygroscopic. Collapsible tubes are the ideal containers for such preparations.

Correct English Prescription:

Lable:

Rx

Gelatin	1.0
Glycerin	25.0
Distilled Water	15.0
Mix	

Lable- Glycerin jelly.

32

Dr.*****

Glycerin jelly.
KEEP THE JAR TIGHTLY CLOSED.

For.....Jan. 32, 1940.

LEH-TR-21

Rx

Phenazone	30-
Sod. Sal.	30-
M.ft.chart.no.xv	

Sig. One powder three times
a day.

Form:

Written in a mixture of Latin and English. Phenazone is an official synonym for Antipyrine U.S.P. Otherwise what the prescriber intends is clear enough.

Official abbreviations and dose of each active ingredient:

Antipyrin.	2.0 Gm. OVERDOSE
Sod. Salicyl.	2.0 Gm. A large dose.

Incompatibility:

The dose of antipyrine is excessive. A recheck on the quantities found that 3.0 Gm. of each had been dictated, and had been written as 30.

Antipyrine and sodium salicylate liquify when brought into intimate contact.

Method of compounding:

Powder each ingredient in a separate container and mix on paper, or measure them separately directly onto the powder papers.

This preparation could be dispensed advantageously in solution. Each of the drugs is sufficiently soluble to permit dispensing as 60 cc. of a solution containing 3.0 Gm. of each.

Correct English Prescription:

Table:

Rx	33	Dr.*****
Antipyrine 3 0		
Sodium Salicyl- ate 3 0		One powder three (3) times a day.
Mix and prepare 15 powders.		For.....Jan.32, 1940.

Table- One (1) powder three times a day.

LEH-TR-21

Rx	Gm. or cc.
Chloral Hyd.	20.
Sod. Brom.	10-
Barbitali	2-
Tr. Bellad.	20-
Elix. Arom. qs	120-
M.	
Sig. 8 cc hor. dec.	

Form:

There is no ambiguity.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Chloral. Hydr.	1.3 Gm.
Sod. Brom.	.6 Gm.
Barbital.	.13 Gm.
Tr. Bellad.	1.3 cc.
Elix. Arom.	

Incompatibility:

Chloral alcoholate is precipitated as an oily liquid floating on the surface of the mixture. It is likely that there is more barbital than will dissolve in the liquid, only experiment will determine this.

Method of compounding:

Triturate the barbital until finely powdered and add the tincture of belladonna. Powder the chloral hydrate and sodium bromide with about 15 Gm. of acacia and dissolve it in the aromatic elixir. Add the first mixture to the second with constant stirring. DO NOT USE SOLUBLE BARBITAL. It is sufficiently alkaline to decompose the chloral hydrate.

The incompatibility cannot be avoided unless the chloral and sodium bromide are dispensed as one liquid and the other ingredients as a second.

Correct Latin Prescription:

Lable:

Rx

Chloralis Hydratis	20.Gm.	34	Dr.*****
Sodii Bromidi	10.Gm.		
Barbitali	2.Gm.		<u>SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING.</u>
Tincturae Belladonnae	20.Gm.		Two (2) teaspoonfuls before
Elixiris Aromatici qs	120.cc.		retiring.
Misce.			

Sig. 8 cc. hora decubitus.

For Jan. 32, 1940.

Rx

Phenobarb. Sodii	75
Tr. Bellad.	10
Elix. Peps. Comp.	qs 60
Misce	
Sig. Teaspoonful every four hours.	

Form:

Satisfactory, although some of the abbreviations are not the best.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Phenobarb. Sol.	0.05 Gm.
Tr. Bellad.	0.6
Elix. Pepsin. Co.	

Incompatibility:

Soluble phenobarbital is converted to the insoluble acid form by acids in the compound clixir of pepsin, with a corresponding loss of acid by the elixir. It is doubtful whether the phenobarbital will be precipitated due to the alcohol in the elixir.

Method of Compounding:

Dissolve the soluble phenobarbital in the tincture of belladonna. Determine by trial of a portion whether or not phenobarbital is precipitated by the elixir in the proportions given. If it is add sufficient alcohol to the phenobarbital-belladonna solution before diluting with the elixir.

Correct English Prescription:

Rx

Soluble Phenobarbital	0.75
Tincture of Belladonna	10.00
Compound Elixir of	
Pepsin up to	120.00

Sig. Teaspoonful every four hours

Lable:

34	Dr.*****
One (1) teaspoonful every	
four (4) hours.	

For.....Jan. 32, 1940.

LEH-TR-71

For John L. Green Ward 5 Jan. 32, 1940

Rx

Arg. Prot. Mit.	1.5
N. S. S.	qs. 30.
M.	

Sig. Locally.

Form:

The abbreviation N. S. S. is one familiar in some hospitals. It means normal saline solution.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Arg. Prot. Mit.	no dose (5% sol.)
Liq. Sod. Chlor. Physio.	

Incompatibility:

Silver chloride is very slowly precipitated and the preparation gradually becomes milky brown in color.

Method of Compounding:

Dissolve 1.5 Gm. of mild silver protein in 15 cc. of water.
Dissolve 0.13 Gm. of sodium chloride in 15 cc. of water.
Mix the solutions.

No suspending agent is required. Since the directions do not state to what part the application is to be made, none should be used, as the suspending agent might interfere with body fluids in some cases.

Correct Latin Prescription:

Label:

Rx	36	Dr. J. J. Jay
Argenti Proteinici Mitis 1.5 Gm.		
Liquoris Sodii Chloridi		<u>Shake Well Before Using.</u>
Physiologici qs 30.0Gm.		Use locally as directed.
Misce		
Sig. Locally.		For John L. Green Ward 5.
		Jan. 32, 1940.

Rx
Sp. Glenoin 2
Aq. Dest. qs 120
Ft. Sol.

Sig. Teaspoonful p.r.n.

Form:

Satisfactory. Sp. Glenoin is a synonym for spirit of glycercyltrinitrate.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Sp. Glyceryl. Trinitrat. 0.06
Aq. Dest.

Incompatibility:

Spirit of nitroglycerin will not form a clear solution with this amount of water. There is also likelihood of hydrolysis of the ester in aqueous solutions of the spirit. It would be better in all respects to dispense the spirit as such and measure the dose with a dropper.

Method of Compounding:

Determine with a smaller amount the amount of alcohol necessary to dissolve the nitroglycerin. Add this amount to the spirit and dissolve the solution in sufficient water to make 120 cc.

Correct Latin Prescription:

Label:

Rx.		37	Dr.*****
Spiritii Glycerylis			
Trinitratis	2.		
Aquaee Destillatae	qs	120.	One (1) teaspoonful as needed.
Misce fiat solutio			For , Jan. 32, 1940.

Sig. Cochleare parvum pro ro
nata.

Rx
 Liq. Acid. Arsenosi 15.0
 Strychnin. Sulfat. 0.06
 Ft.Sol.
 Sig. gtt.ii t.d.

Form:

Satisfactory although the abbreviations used are not the official ones.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Liq.Acid.Arsen.	0.125 (approximately, depending
Strych.Sulf.	0.0005 upon the size of the drop)

Therapeutic Value:

Alterative and stimulant probably for a child as average adult doses are about twice the size of the ones prescribed. Such mixtures are used in nerve disorders, and digestive disorders.

Incompatibility:

Strychnine arsenite is precipitated.

Method of compounding:

Alcohol will prevent the precipitation but will involve increasing the total volume. The only other solution is to dispense the drugs separately. In either case the prescriber should be consulted. The mixture should not be dispensed as written, because the precipitate cannot be equally diffused through a liquid being used with a dropper.

Dissolve the strychnine sulfate in 15 cc. of alcohol and add the solution to 15 cc. of solution of potassium arsenite. Label accordingly.

Corrected Prescription:

Label:

Rx		No. 38	Dr.*****
Liq. Acid. Arsen.	15.00	Four (4) drops three (3) times	
Alcoholis	15.00	a day.	
Strych.Sulf.	0.06		
Ft.Sol.			
Sig. gtt.iv t.d.		For	Jan.32,1940.

Rx

Sod. Sal.
Ac. Sulf. Arom.
Aq. M. Pip. qs
M. ft. mist.

3ss
3iss
3tt

Sig. 4 cc. alt. hor.

Form:

The abbreviations used are very brief, but fortunately are easily interpreted.

Official abbreviation and doses of active ingredients:

Sod. Salicyl.
Acid. Sulfuric. Arom.
Aq. Menth. Pip.

gr $\frac{1}{2}$
gr 1/2 ss

Therapeutic value:

The mixture is intended as an analgesic and antipyretic. The aromatic sulfuric acid is added probably in an effort to decrease the irritation and nausea frequently associated with the administration of salicylates.

Incompatibility:

Sodium Salicylate is decomposed by the ionically strong sulfuric acid liberating salicylic acid with the formation of sodium salicylate. There is not enough water present to keep this amount of salicylic acid in solution.

Method of Compounding:

A rough calculation shows that 2/3 of the sulfuric acid is consumed in the reaction, so that the finished preparation contains enough salicylic acid to make it more irritating than the sodium salicylate itself. The acid should be left out of the mixture, with the consent of the prescriber, of course. If it is impossible to obtain this consent there is no alternative but to dispense the mixture as written, with a shake lable.

Corrected Prescription:

Table:

Rx

Sod. Salicyl.
Acid. Sulfuric. Arom.
Aq. Menth. Pip. qs
M. ft. mist.
Sig. 4 cc. alt. hor.

3ss
3iss
3tt

No. 39

Dr.*****

SHAKE WELL BEFORE TAKING
One (1) teaspoonful every
other hour.

On the assumption that the acid
is used in the prescription.

For.....Jan. 32, 1950.

Rx

Iodo	3.0
Alcoholis	9.0
Olei Terebinthinae	50.0

Ft.mist.
Sig. For inhalation.

Form:

Satisfactory.

Official abbreviations and doses of each active ingredient:

Iod.

None for alcohol

Ol. Tereb.

No doses. The preparation is for inhalation.

Therapeutic value:

The preparation is intended as an expectorant by inhalation, presumably from the surface of boiling water. Mixtures of the sort might be used in bronchitis, laryngitis, etc.

Incompatibility:

Oil of turpentine is oxidized with considerable violence by iodine or other oxidizing agents. As in other oxidations, the violence of the reaction is controlled by the concentrations of the reagents and this prescription can be handled safely only by diluting the iodine.

Method of compounding:

Dissolve the iodine in the alcohol and add the solution a little at a time to the oil of turpentine.

Corrected Prescription:

As written

Label: Not to be swallowed. For inhalation as directed.

Rx
 Ac. Nit. Hyd. 8.0
 Tr. Card. Co. qs 30.0
 M.
 Sig. gtt. v a.c.

Form:

Not too much difficulty should be encountered with Ac. Nit. Hyd. Nothing but Acid. Nitrohydrochlor. could be meant. One is faced however, with the possibility of the diluted acid being intended. Since the dose is not excessive if diluted sufficiently, however, the strong acid should be used. The directions should include dilution.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients: .

Acid. Nitrohydrochlor.	0.05 cc.
Tr. Cardam. Co.	0.25 cc. (approximately)

Therapeutic value:

Diluted acids are an aid to gastric digestion, and Tr. Cardam. Co. is added for the same purpose. It is difficult to see the value of it in the 3 to 4 drop dose this prescription contains.

Incompatibility:

The preparation will blow up in a few hours time. The delay in the reaction makes the preparation all the more dangerous.

Method of compounding:

The Compound tincture of cardamom should be entirely omitted. If the prescriber will not consent to this a refusal to compound the prescription is in order. A safe preparation results if water is used in its place and an amber container used.

Corrected Prescription:

Rx
 Acid. Nitrohydrochlor. 8.0
 Aq. Destillatae qs 30.0
 M.

Sig. gtt. v diluted with water
 before meals.

Label:

41 Dr. *****

Five (5) drops diluted with
 water before meals.

For Jan. 32, 1940.

Rx

Arg. Nit.	7.5
Aq. Lavand.	qs
	M.ft.sol.

Sig. Apply e.m.p.

Form:

The official abbreviation of silver nitrate is not used. As the nitrite is not commonly used in medicine, however, there is no doubt that the prescriber intends the well-known nitrate.

Official abbreviations and doses of each active ingredient:

Arg. Nitras (Nitrat. in gen.)	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	No Dose - External.
Aq. Lavand.		

Therapeutic value:

The solution is a typical caustic and is intended to remove some obnoxious growth such as warts.

Incompatibility:

Organic matter is oxidized by the silver nitrate with consequent reduction of the silver nitrate.

Method of Compounding:

Distilled water should be used to dissolve the silver nitrate. This substitution could be defended and should require no consent of the prescriber, other things being equal. The lavender water is added in an effort to make the preparation pleasant smelling. It has no medicinal value.

Corrected Prescription:

Rx	
Arg. Nitrat.	7.5
Aq. Dest. qs	60.0
	M.ft.sol.
Sig. Apply e.m.p.	

Label:

42	Dr. *****
<u>Poison! - FOR EXTERNAL USE</u>	
<u>ONLY.</u>	

Apply to affected part as directed.

For Jan. 32, 1940.

LC-H-TR-21

Rx

Mag. Sulf.	30.
Elix. Arom.	120.
M. ft. Sol.	

Sig: 15 cc at night.

Form:

Satisfactory.

Official Abbreviations:

Magnesium Sulfate is sparingly soluble in alcohol.
The aromatic elixir being approximately 25% alcohol would of course ppt. the magnesium sulfate.

Method of Compounding:

The magnesium sulfate is desired in solution to insure correct dosage, therefore water may be used or Low-Alcoholic Elixir, which contains approximately 10% alcohol.

Label:

Take one tablespoonful at night.

L.C.H.-TR-21

Rx
 Bis. Subnit. 6.0
 Sodii vcl. potassii
 iodidi 6.0
 Misce et in chart. no xii div.

Sig. Capiat unam ante cibum.

Form:

Cibum should be cibo.

Official abbreviations and Doses of Active Ingredients:

Bism. Subnit.	0.5 Gm.
Sod. Iodid. or	
Pot. Iodid.	0.5 Gm.

Therapeutic Value:

The purpose of such a mixture is somewhat obscure. It is probably intended to relieve nausea. The iodides themselves are rather nauseating however. There are many ailments in which the use of iodides is indicated.

Incompatibility:

If triturated strongly iodine is liberated from the iodide.

Method of compounding:

As iodides are somewhat deliquescent, the iodide should be first triturated with about 12 Gm. of starch. The bismuth subnitrate should be incorporated into this mixture on a piece of paper or by sifting.

Corrected prescription:

Rx		Table:
Bism. Subnit.	6.0	
Sodii Iodidi	6.0	44 Dr. *****
Misce et in chart. No.xii div.		
		Take one powder before meals.
Sig. Capiat unam ante cibo.		For Jan.32, 1940.

Rx
 Benzyl Benzoatis 5.0
 Aquae 60.0
 Misce sec. art.

Sig. Cochleare parvum quaque
 quatuor hora.

Form:

Should be horae in directions.
 Should be Benzylis Benzoatis.

Official Abbreviations:

Benzyl Benzoate is not official. Dose 0.5 cc./teaspoonful.
 Aq.

Therapeutic Value:

The prescription is intended as a liquid preparation of benzyl benzoate intended to relieve spasm. There is no way to determine from the prescription, the location of the trouble.

Incompatibility:

None, when the nature of benzyl benzoate is known, and the subscription taken into consideration. Benzyl benzoate is insoluble in water. An emulsion is intended.

Method of Compounding:

Place the benzyl benzoate into a perfectly dry bottle and add 5 Gm. of acacia. Mix well by agitation. Add all at once, 10 cc. of distilled water and agitate violently until a primary emulsion is formed. Dilute gradually with small additions of distilled water.

Corrected Prescription:

Rx
 Benzylis Benzoatis 5.0
 Acaciae 5.0
 Aquae qs 6.0
 Misce sec art.

Table:

45 Dr. Stars
Shake Well Before Using.
 One (1) teaspoonful every
 four hours.

Sig. Cochleare parvum quaque
 quatuor horae.

For Jan. 32, 1940.

Rx
 Salol 0.3 3 Gm
 Phenol *Menthol*
 Chlorobutanol aa 0.05
 Misce et dent. tales doses decim.

Sig. A capsule every two hours.

Form:

Satisfactory if somewhat far-fetched as regards the subscription.

Official Abbreviations and Doses of Active Ingredient:

Phenol (no abbreviation)	.05 Gm.
Chlorobut	.05 Gm.
Phenyl Salicyl.	.3 Gm.

Incompatibility:

All of the ingredients form a liquid by eutexsia. The liquid is oily and will not dissolve gelatin.

Method of compounding:

There are two possibilities:

1. Add sufficient of some absorbent powder to permit encapsulating the mass. This will make a rather large capsule.

2. Dispense the liquid as such in a capsule. If this is done a small amount of some bland oil should be added to cut down irritation. Olive or sweet almond oil or liquid petrolatum may be used. The vegetable oils would be preferable. In all such cases a certain amount of loss of liquid is inevitable. It is well to make up enough liquid for 12 capsules to insure adequate and even dosage. In this case, a satisfactory method would be to liquefy by trituration: 3.6 Gm. of salol, and 0.6 Gm. of salol and chlorobutanol. Then by the addition of a small amount of olive oil transfer the liquid to a small graduate and add olive oil to a convenient multiple of 12 in tenths of a cc. Then with a graduated pipette place the liquid in capsules and seal them with mucilage of acacia.

Corrected Prescription: (Latin)

Table:

Rx			
Phenylis Salicylatis	0.3	46	Dr. Stars
Phenolis			
Chlorobutanolis	aa 0.05		
Misce et dent. tales doses			Take one capsule every two (2) hours.
decim.			

For Jan. 32, 1940.

Sig. Capiat capsulam unam quaque
duo horae.

L-E-H-TK-21

Rx

Tinct. Ferr. Chlor.
Antipyrinae
Glycerini
Aquaee qs
Ft. garg.

3155
gr +
3V
ft

Sig. Dilute with an equal volume
of water and gargle every hour.

Form:

Satisfactory.

Official abbreviations and Doses of Active Ingredients:

Tr. Ferr. Chlor.
Antipyrin.
Glycerin.
Aq.

gr $\frac{1}{8}$
gr $\frac{1}{16}$

If swallowed

Incompatibility:

Intentional - the antipyrine colors the solution a brilliant reddish color. Glycerin also modifies the color somewhat.

Method of Compounding:

Dissolve the antipyrine in some of the water and add the glycerin and then the iron tincture. Add water up to 60 cc.

Corrected Prescription:

Lable:

Rx as written

47 Dr. Stars
Dilute with an equal
volume of water and
gargle every hour.
For.....
Jan. 32, 1940.

LCH-TK-21

Rx

Potass. Cit.
Potass. Acet. aa 15
Liq. Ferri et Ammon.

Acet atis qs 120

Ft. sol.

Sig. Dessertspoonful twice a day.

Form:

Satisfactory.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Pot. Cit. 1.0 Gm.
Pot. Acet. 1.0 Gm.
Liq. Ferr. et Ammon. Acet. approx. 6 cc.

Incompatibility:

The solution is colored green by the same reaction that takes place in the preparation of tr. ferr. citrochlor.

Method of Compounding:

Dissolve the salts in the solution of iron and ammonium acetate.

Corrected Prescription:

Lable:

As written.

48

Dr. Stars.

Dessertspoonful twice a day.

ForJan. 32, 1940.

LEH-TR-W

Rx

Antipyrinæ	10
Sp. Nitre	20
Liq. Pot. Cit. qs	120
Ft. sol.	
Sig. 4 cc. q hor. feb. dur.	

Form:

Sp. Nitre is the only thing written in English.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Antipyrin.	0.3 Gm.
Sp. Aeth. Nitrit.	0.6 cc.
Liq. Pot. Cit.	approx. 3.5 cc.

Incompatibility:

Spirit of ethyl nitrite probably will form a colored compound with the antipyrine and with the strength and concentration varying as it must in such a mixture, the color is apt to vary in depth.

Method of compounding:

Dissolve the antipyrine in sufficient of the solution of potassium citrate to make 100 cc and add the spirit.

Corrected prescription:

Rx Antipyrinæ	10
Spiriti Aethylis	
Nitritis	20
Liquoris Potassii	
Citratis qs	120
Ft. sol.	
Sig. 4 cc. q hor. feb. dur.	

Label:

49	Dr. Stars
One teaspoonful every hour	
as long as the fever lasts	
For.....Jan. 32, 1940	

L&H-TR-21

-49a-

362918
JUL 10 '44
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Rx

Iodoformi	2.0
Collodii Flexib.	30.0
M.	

Sig. Apply with a brush.

Form:

Satisfactory.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Iodof.	6% approx.
Collod. Flex.	

Incompatibility:

None

Method of compounding:

Dissolve the iodoform in the form of a fine powder in the flexible collodion.

Corrected Prescription:

Lable:

As written	50	Dr. Stars
------------	----	-----------

For External Use Only

Apply with a brush.

For Jan. 32, 1940.

LC-H-TR-21

Rx:

Hydrarg. Chlor. Mit.
Sod. Brom. Bicarb
H. ft. Chart XV

gr 11
131

Sig: 1 in Aq at bedtime.

Form:

Satisfactory.

Official Abbreviations:

Hydrarg. Chlorid. Mit.

Incompatibility:

The bromide will oxidize the calomel to the bichloride.

Method of Compounding:

This prescription should not be compounded or dispensed. When dispensing Calomel one should always avoid contact with the halides or any agent which may oxidize and form the bichloride.

Label:

One powder in water at bedtime.

LGH-TR-21

For....L..C..Brown..... 2/30..1940

Rx	Gm. or cc
Soap Liniment	45
Methyl Salicylate	10
Mix	15

Sig. Rub well into back at night.

No. 52..

Surgeon U.S.A.

Form:

Satisfactory; the prescription is written in English.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Lin. Camph. et Sapon.	
Methyl. Salicyl.	no doses

Therapeutic value:

An analgesic for external application as stated in the directions.

Incompatibility:

The methyl salicylate is insoluble in the soap liniment, but the soap emulsifies the oil temporarily, long enough for the efficient application of the liniment.

Method of Compounding:

Mix the ingredients as written. No gum should be added. The use of a small amount of Lin. of Soft Soap while not objectionable is not essential.

Corrected Prescription:

Label:

As written.

52

Dr. Stars.

FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY

Shake well and rub into back at night.

For L.C.Brown Feb.30, 1940.

LC-H-TR-21

Rx

Potassi-Aacetatis	15
Tr. Belladonnae	10
Elix. Aromat. qs ad	60
Misce fiat solve.	
Sig. Teaspoonful three times a day	
before meals.	

Form: Potassi-Aacetatis is a queer form but clearly intelligible. The form otherwise is regular. The verb solve should be a noun - solutio.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Pot. Acet.	1.0 Gm.
Tr. Bellad.	0.6 cc.
Elix. Arom.	

Therapeutic value:

The mixture is an alkaline diuretic. Potassium acetate is oxidized in the system to potassium carbonate and is so excreted in the urine. Belladonna relaxes peripheral vessels and thus indirectly increases the flow of urine.

Incompatibility:

None.

Method of Compounding:

Mix the ingredients and shake until the potassium acetate is dissolved.

Corrected Prescription:

Table:

Rx

Potassii Acetatis	15 Gm.
Tr. Belladonnae	10 cc.
Elix. Arom. qs	60 cc.
Misce et fiat solutio.	

Sig. Teaspoonful three times a day before meals.

53 Dr. Stars.

Teaspoonful three (3) times a day, before meals.

For Feb. 30, 1940,

LGH-TR-21

Rx

Pot. Brom.	10
Chloral. Hyd.	10
Aq. Chloroformi	qs
Mft Sol.	
Sig. 2 cc in hot aq. s. h.	

Form:

s.h. should be h.s.; otherwise the prescription is correct.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Pot. Brom.	1. Gm.
Chloral. Hydrat.	0.25 Gm.
Aq. Chlorof.	

Therapeutic Value:

A sedative mixture. Both chloral hydrate and potassium bromide are sedatives or hypnotics. The chloroform water is of little value except to disguise the taste of the other ingredients.

Incompatibility:

There will probably be some salting out of the chloroform, therefore the quantities of the salts should be reduced to 8 Gm. for the Pot. Brom. and 5 Gm. for the Chloral. Hydrate.

Method of Compounding:

Dissolve the salts in the chloroform water. Filter if necessary.

Corrected Prescription:

Rx

Potassii Bromidi	8 Gm.
Chloralis Hydratis	2 Gm.
Aquae Chloroformi	qs
Misce	30 cc.

Sig. 2 cc. in hot aq. h. s.

Label: One teaspoonful in hot water at bedtime.

16H-TR-21

Rx

Hyd. Iod. Rub. *gr 1/25*
Elix. Arom. *gr 1/25*
Aq. Dest. *3/25*
Misce.
Sig. 2 cc. in aq. t.i.d.a.c.

No. 55

Form:

Hyd. Iod. Rub. is perhaps, ambiguous at first glance. It could, however, be nothing but an abbreviation for Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri or red iodide of mercury (red mercuric iodide.)

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Hydrarg. Iodid. Rub. *gr 1/20*
Elix. Arom.
Aq. Dest.

Incompatibility:

Red mercuric iodide is insoluble in a mixture of alcohol and water of this nature.

Method of compounding:

Triturate the red mercuric iodide with an equal amount of potassium iodide and add the water. Stir until dissolved. Add the aromatic elixir and transfer to a prescription bottle. Add sufficient distilled water to make 60cc.

Corrected Prescription:

Rx
Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri
Elixiris Aromatici
Aquaee Destillatae
Misce

gr 1/25
gr 1/25
3/25

Lable:

55

Dr. Stars.

A half ($\frac{1}{2}$) teaspoonful in water three (3) times a day, before meals.

Sig. 2 cc. in aq. t.i.d., a.c.

For.....Jan. 30, 1940.

LC-H-TR-21

-55a-

Rx	Gm. or cc.
Strychninac Sulfatis	5
Alcoholis	10
Aq. Dest. qs	50
Fiat Sol.	
Sig. 1% solution of strychnine sulfate.	

No. 56

Form:

Satisfactory.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients.

Strych. Sulf.

Alcoholis.

Aq. Dest. No doses of the preparation given - a 1% solution.

Incompatibility:

None.

Method of compounding:

Dissolve the strychnine sulfate in the mixed solvents.

Corrected Prescription:

Label:

As written

56

Dr. Stars

1% Solution of Strychnine Sulfate.

For.....Feb. 30, 1940.

LGH-TR-21

Rx		Gm. or cc.
Kal. Chlor.	4	5
Acid. Tannici	2	0
Acid. Borici	2	0
Glycerini	10	0
Aquae Destillatae	ad	120
	m.	

Sig. Dilute to 15 cc. with water and use as a gargle.

No. 57

Form:

The directions are apparently incomplete. A call to the physician was made and it was learned the directions meant were "Dilute 4 cc. to 15 cc. with water etc.".

Official abbreviation and doses of active ingredients:

Pot. Chloras. (chlorat. here)	0.25 Gm.	If swallowed,
Acid. Tan.	0.06 Gm.	which is
Acid. Boric.	0.06 Gm.	unlikely.
Glycerin.		
Aq. Dest.		

Therapeutic Value:

An astringent and antiseptic gargle.

Incompatibility:

Potassium Chlorate is incompatible with the organic matter present. If it is separately dissolved first, however, the reaction proceeds very slowly. In sufficient time none of the ingredients would escape change except the water.

Method of Compounding:

Rub the two acids with the glycerin in a mortar. Add 100 cc. of saturated solution of potassium chlorate and when solution is completed, transfer to a prescription bottle. Add water if necessary to make 120 cc. before the transfer.

Corrected Prescription:

As written, except:

Sig. Dilute 4 cc. to 15 cc. with water and use as a gargle.

Label:

57

Dr. Stars.

Dilute a teaspoonful with water to make a tablespoonful and gargle as directed.

For Feb. 30, 1940

LC-H-TP-21

Rx	Gm. or cc.
Bismuthoxynitrate	7 5
Acid. Soda. Carb.	15
Tr. Nucis Vomicae	7 5
Elix. Pepsini Comp. qs	120
Sig. 4 cc. 1 h. a. c.	

No. 58

Form:

The prescription is written in a mixture of chemical names in English and of Latin names of preparations.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Bism. Subnit.	0.25 Gm.
Sed. Bicarb.	0.5 Gm.
Tr. Nuc. Vom.	0.25 cc.
Elix. Pepsin. Co.	

Therapeutic Value:

The mixture is probably intended as a stimulant to digestion, with perhaps, the bismuth salt probably added to combat some nausea.

Incompatibility:

Both tincture of Nux Vomica and Compound Elixir of Pepsin contain acids which are necessary to their stability and therapeutic activity. The acids are of course, neutralized by the bicarbonate, and the pepsin rendered inactive in the alkaline mixture. The strychnine liberated from the sulfate will likely remain in solution as the preparation contains roughly 20% alcohol; but other ingredients of the tincture will precipitate and make an unsightly mixture, which gets worse on standing.

Method of compounding:

Triturate the subnitrate and bicarbonate with 0.5 Gm. of tragacanth till thoroughly powdered and mixed. Mix the tincture with 100 cc. of the elixir and gradually add it to the powdered mixture in the mortar.

The sodium bicarbonate which causes most of the trouble cannot be eliminated without the prescriber's consent. The basic bismuth salt will act in a similar manner but more slowly in any case.

Corrected Prescription:

Table:

Rx		Dr. Stars.
Bismuthi Subnitratis	7.5 Gm.	SHAKE THE BOTTLE.
Sodii Bicarbonatis	15.0 Gm.	Onc (1) teaspoonful one
Tincturae Nucis		(1) hour before eating.
Vomicae	7.5 Gm.	
Elixiris Pepsini		For Feb. 30, 1940.
Compositi	120.0 cc	

Rx		Gm. or cc.
Hydrargyri Bichloridi		2
Liq. Calcii Hydroxidi		30
Mucilagin. Acacia		30
Aquae	ad	120
M.S.H.		
Sig. Dab on skin.		

No. 59

Form:

Satisfactory.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Hydrarg. Bichlor.	
Liq. Calc. Hydrox.	
Mucil. Acac.	
Aq.	no dose.

Therapeutic Value:

Doubtful. The lotion is intended as an antiseptic wash.

Incompatibility:

Mercuric oxide is precipitated in an aqueous mixture such as this. The mucilage here, however, prevents complete reaction here and the result is merely an unsightly precipitate of indiscriminate color.

Method of Compounding:

It is believed that the prescriber wanted a lotion containing the mercuric oxide, similar to the yellow lotion of the N.F. The bichloride should be dissolved in 60 cc. of water and this solution poured into the lime water. The mucilage should be added lastly. If the mucilage has not already been prepared, it should be made in a mortar and the mixed other ingredients added to it.

Corrected Prescription:

Label:

As written.

59

Dr. Stars.

FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY.
Shake well and dab on
skin as directed.

For Feb. 30, '40

Rx		Gm. or cc.
Sodium Salicylatis		3
Aq. Menth. Pip.	ad	4
H.T.D.XV		
Sig. Teaspoonful q.i.d.		

No. 60

Form:

Unusual but satisfactory. Here the prescriber has written what he wants each dose to contain and then prescribed a definite number of such doses in the same manner he would have written for pills or capsules.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Sod. Salicyl.	0.3 Gm.
Aq. Menth. Pip.	

Therapeutic Value:

Sodium salicylate has analgesic and antipyretic properties. It is frequently used in the treatment of neuritis and arthritis.

Incompatibility:

None.

Method of compounding:

Dissolve 4.5 Gm. of sodium salicylate in sufficient peppermint water to make 60 cc. Filter if desirable.

Corrected Prescription:

Table:

As written, or	60	Dr. Stars.
----------------	----	------------

Rx		
Sod. Salicyl.	4.5	
Aq. Menth. Pip. qs	60.0	
H.		

One (1) teaspoonful four (4) times a day.

For.....Feb. 30, 1940.

Sig. Teaspoonful q.i.d.

LGH-TR-21

Rx		Gm. or cc.
Olei Ricini		25%
Salolis		1
Acaciae	qs	
Aq. Cinnam.	qs	60
Ft. Emulsio		
Sig. Take half a bottle at once.		
Repeat tomorrow.		
No. <u>61</u>		

Form:

The form is satisfactory and clearly intelligible. It would be better to write the actual quantity of castor oil, however, as a general practice; if the percent sign were to be misread or effaced, an error is possible.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Ol. Ricin.	7.5 cc.
Phenyl. Salicyl.	0.5 Gm.
Acac.	
Aq. Cinnam.	

Therapeutic Value:

A laxative and intestinal antiseptic.

Incompatibilities:

The salol is insoluble in water, and if carelessly mixed, separates readily from the mixture.

Method of compounding:

Dissolve the salol in the castor oil until a clear solution is the result. Add the acacia all at once (at least 2 Gm.) and mix uniformly with the oil-salol solution. Add twice the amount of water as acacia, all at once and stir briskly until an emulsion is the result. Dilute to 60 cc. by the gradual addition of cinnamon water.

Corrected Prescription:

Rx	
Olei Ricini	15.0
Phenyl. Salicyl.	1.0
Acaciae	2.0
Aq. Cinnam. qs	60.0
Ft. Emulsio.	

Label:

61	Dr. Stars.
SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING.	
Take half the bottle at once.	
Repeat tomorrow as directed.	
For.....Feb. 30, 1940.	

Rx		Grm. or cc.
Petrolat. Liq.		120
Flidext. Casc. Sagr. Arom.		30
Acaciae	qs	
Aq. Dest.	qs	240
		H.S.A.
Sig.	Tablespoonful before breakfast.	
No.	<u>62</u>	

Form:

Satisfactory.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Petrolat. Liq.	7.5 cc.
Flidext, Casc. Sagr. Arom.	2.0 cc.
Acac.	
Aq. Dest.	

Therapeutic Value:

A laxative.

Incompatibility:

None except that the preparation must be properly mixed.

Method of compounding:

Add to the liquid petrolatum, 30 Grm. of dry powdered acacia and mix it thoroughly throughout the oil. Add, all at once, 60cc. of distilled water, and mix briskly until an emulsion is formed. Add in small portions, and mix well after each addition, the fluid extract. Transfer to a previously graduated bottle, and by means of the remaining few cc. of water, bring the preparation up to quantity.

Corrected Prescription:

Table:

62

Dr. Stars.

Shake Well Before Using.
One (1) tablespoonful before breakfast.

For Feb. 30, 1940.

Rx	Gm. or cc.
Ext. Belladonnae	gr $\frac{1}{4}$
Ol. Menth. Pip.	gr $\frac{1}{4}$
Mag. Ox. Pond.	gr $\frac{1}{4}$
Ft. chart. i. D.T.D. no.x	gr $\frac{1}{4}$
Sig. One in aq. 15 min. ac.	gr $\frac{1}{4}$
No. <u>63</u>	gr $\frac{1}{4}$

Form:

Satisfactory, except that, perhaps, "ac" should be a.c.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Ext. Bellad.
Ol. Menth. Pip.
Mag. Oxid. Pond.

gr $\frac{1}{4}$
gr $\frac{1}{4}$
gr $\frac{1}{4}$

Therapeutic Value:

An antacid powder of a type commonly used in cases of gastric ulcer. The belladonna is aided to depress secretion of gastric juice, keeping down the acid content of the stomach.

Incompatibility:

None.

Method of compounding:

Carefully dilute the extract with the oxide by trituration. Add the oil of peppermint to a portion of the oxide and gradually dilute this into the extract by trituration also. Weigh out the powders onto papers and fold neatly.

Corrected Prescription:
(showing total quantities)

Table:

63

Dr. Stars.

Rx
Ext. Bellad. gr $\frac{1}{4}$
Ol. Menth. Pip. gr $\frac{1}{4}$
Mag. Oxid. Pond. gr $\frac{1}{4}$
To be divided into 10
papers.

Shake Well Before Using.
One powder in water, fifteen
minutes before each meal.

For 2-30-40

464-TR-21

Rx .	Gm. or cc.
Creosote	2
Ol. Olive	qs
Div. in caps. no. x	
Sig. One three times a day.	
No. <u>64</u>	

Form:

Intelligible but could be improved by writing "Olive Oil" completely in English.

Abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Creosot.	0.2 cc.
Ol. Oliv.	

Therapeutic Value:

Antiseptic. Creosote is eliminated principally by the lungs, and is used for infections in the lungs, in an attempt to secure the action of the creosote at the point of infection.

Incompatibility:

None.

Method of Compounding:

The amount of olive oil used depends upon the size of capsule used. Enough should be used to dilute the creosote to 3 or 4 times its volume. The creosote may be diluted into the oil or added from a pipette or a calibrated dropper directly into the capsules after which olive oil may be added. The inner half of the capsules should not be completely filled with the mixture. A little space avoids spilling over the sides with the result that sealing is impossible, and it also allows more room for air, which if too tightly compressed in the capsule, causes bubbles and misshapen capsules. It is a good plan to make up several extra capsules and test for leaking ones before dispensing.

Corrected Prescription:

Rx	
Creosote	2.0
Olive Oil	qs
Div. in caps. no.x	

Label:

64	Dr. Stars.
One (1) capsule three (3)	
times a day.	

For.....2-30-40.

Rx	Gm. or cc.
Caffeinae Citratis	1
Strych. Sulfatis	0.01
Sacch. Lact.	qs
M. Ft. tal. caps. v	

Sig. One after breakfast and lunch.

No. 65

Form:

"Caffeinae Citratis" should properly be "Citratae" otherwise it is satisfactory. Sacch. Lact. is an abbreviation for Saccharum Lactis, an old official title for lactose.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Caff. Cit.	0.1 Gm.
Strych. Sulf.	0.001 Gm.
Lactos.	

Incompatibility:

None.

Therapeutic Value:

Both caffeine and strychnine salts are stimulants. They are also synergists to each other when combined. There is not enough of each present here to be dangerous. Nevertheless, it is likely the mixture will prove more stimulating than the less than average doses would indicate.

Method of compounding:

The strychnine should be carefully diluted into the caffeine and if possible a tracer should be added to it before the caffeine is added. The mixed caffeine and strychnine are then to be gradually and carefully diluted with the milk sugar (199 mgm) and the powder equally divided into five #2 capsules. These are to be weighed to detect any error either in calculation or weighing. If a trituration of strychnine is at hand it should be used in such a preparation.

Corrected Prescription:

Rx	Table:	Dr. Stars.
Caffeinae Citratae	0.100 Gm.	
Strych. Sulf.	0.001 Gm.	
Lactosi.	0.199 Gm.	One capsule after breakfast
M.f.t. tal caps. v		and one after lunch.

For.....Feb. 30, 1940.

Rx.	Gm. or cc.
Acid Tan.	2
Glycerini	25
Gelatini Glycerinati qs	
Ft. Suppos. Rect. Dent.vi	
Sig. Insert one at night.	
No. 66	

Form:

Satisfactory:

Official abbreviation and doses of active ingredients:

Acid. Tan.	0.2 Gm.
Glycerin.	
Gelat. Glycerin.	

Therapeutic Value:

An astringent suppository intended for use to relieve hemorrhoids.

Incompatibility:

Gelatin is precipitated by Tannic Acid. The rate of reaction increases as more water is present in the preparation. Even if no water is used in the preparation of the glycerin jelly, enough is gradually absorbed to cause the reaction.

Method of compounding:

Dissolve the Tannic Acid in the Glycerin. While it is dissolving, cool the suppository mold and if necessary calibrate it for the glycerin jelly you are going to use. Have the gelatin liquid but not sensibly warm. Get all ready before mixing the tannic-in-glycerin-solution and the molten jelly. DO NOT GET THE MOLD SO COLD THAT IT WILL SHRINK!! Pour the suppositories as rapidly as accuracy permits and as soon as firm, remove them from the mold, and place them in a well stoppered bottle which is not much larger than the volume needed for the suppositories. A dusting powder may be used to advantage. Bear in mind throughout the preparation that water will cause a precipitation. If enough tannin were used the suppositories would form a leathery mass which would not melt at body temperature. In this case it would be necessary to change the base to theobroma oil.

Corrected Prescription:

Label:

66 Dr. Stars

Add amount of glycerinated gelatin and number of mold, if more than one is being used.

Keep tightly closed and in a cool, dry place.
Insert one (1) at night.

For Feb. 30, 1940.

LEH-TR-21

Rx

Liq. Potass. Ars.
Syr. Ferri Iodid.
M.
Sig. gtt.x t.i.d.a.c.
No. 67

3/155
3/17

Form:

The abbreviation for liq. pot. arsenit. is incorrect. There is little danger in this case because potassium arsenate is not a common chemical, while solution of potassium arsenite is a commonly used galenical. The apothecaries abbreviation gtt. is probably incorrect also, but practice has sanctioned its use.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Liq. Pot. Arsen.
Syr. Ferr. Iod.

mx III
mx VI

The drop-size in this preparation will be large due to the thick nature of the liquid and actual doses delivered from a dropper may be larger than those given above.

Therapeutic Value:

Alterative and hematinic. Arsenic and iron "tonics" are commonly used, in all sorts of debilitated conditions.

Incompatibilities:

Both ferrous arsenite and ferrous carbonate are precipitated in alkaline solutions. Drop preparations containing insoluble potent ingredients are very dangerous and should never be dispensed if it is possible to avoid doing so.

Method of compounding:

The substitution of solution of arsenous acid which is a similar preparation in strength and dose, will eliminate the trouble. Ferrous arsenite is soluble in acid solution. The consent of the prescriber is necessary to such a substitution and should be obtained. If the substitution is allowed the two solutions are simply mixed by agitation.

Corrected Prescription:

Lable:

Rx
Liq. Acid. Arsen.
Syr. Ferr. Iod.
M.
Sig. Ten drops t.i.d., a.c.

67

Dr. Stars.

Ten (10) drops three (3) times daily, before meals, as directed.

For 2-30-40

LC-H-TR-21

Rx	Gm. or cc.
Strych. Sulf.	0.016
Potass. Iodid.	5
Aq. Cinnam. qs	60
Solve	
Sig. 4 cc. p.c.	
No. <u>68</u>	

Form:

Satisfactory.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Strych. Sulf.	0.001 Gm.
Pot. Iodid.	0.300 Gm.
Aq. Cinnam.	

Therapeutic Value:

Alterative and stimulant. Might be given in several ailments. It is evidently not desired to stimulate appetite so the medicine is given after meals.

Incompatibilities:

Iodides precipitate most of the less soluble alkaloids in aqueous solutions.

Method of compounding:

Dissolve the strychnine sulfate in a mixture of 20 cc. of alcohol and 35 cc. of water. Slowly and with constant agitation add 5 cc. of saturated solution of potassium iodide X.F.

Corrected Prescription:

Table:

Rx	68	Dr. Stars.
Strych. Sulf.	0.016 Gm.	
Alcoholis	20. cc.	One (1) teaspoonful after meals.
Dist. Water	35. cc.	
Liq. Pot. Iodid.	5. cc.	
Solve.		For.....2-30-40

1.64-TR-21



Rx		Gm. or cc.
Sulfur		
Peruvian Balsam	aa	3
Petrolat.		9
Ft. Ung.		
Sig. Apply.		
No. <u>69</u>		

Form:

Satisfactory, except the prescriber does not specify the form of sulfur.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Sulfur. Sublim.
Balsam. Peruv.
Petrolat.

Therapeutic Value:

A dermatologic paste or ointment for some itching skin ailment.

Incompatibility:

A grainy precipitate forms, rendering the preparation both useless and unsightly.

Method of compounding:

Incorporate finely powdered sulfur into 5 Gm. of petrolatum. Mix the peruvian balsam with 4 cc. of castor oil and gradually work the sulfur paste into the balsam mixture on a pill tile.

Corrected Prescription:

Table:

Rx		69	Dr. Stars.
Sulfur	3 Gm.		
Petrolat.	5 Gm.		Apply as directed.
Peruvian Balsam	3 Gm.		For 3-30-40.
Castor Oil	4 cc.		
Ft. Ung.			

Rx	Gm. or cc.
Cocainae Hydrochlor.	1
Petrolat.	5
Ft. Ung.	
Sig. Apply to eyelid p.r.n.	

No. 70

Form:

Satisfactory.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Cocain. Hydrochlor.
Petrolat.

Therapeutic Value:

Local anesthetic.

Incompatibility:

Ordinarily none; but in eye preparations, particles however small, should be avoided. The cocaine hydrochloride is insoluble in petrolatum.

Method of Compounding:

If cocaine alkaloid is at hand, substitute that.

If cocaine hydrochloride must be used, dissolve the 0.1 Gm. in a drop or two of water, incorporate the solution in 0.5 Gm. of hydrous wool fat and add the petrolatum, taking care throughout the process to exclude dust or other foreign matter.

Corrected Prescription:

Lable:

Rx

Cocainae	0.1 Gm.	70	Lt. Stars.
Petrolat.	5.0 Gm.	Apply to eyelid as needed.	
Ft. Ung.		For	2-30-40.

LTH-TR-21

Rx

Salol
Soda Bicarbonate aa
Mist. Rhei Comp. qs
Ft. Mist.
Sig. Teaspoonful every three hours.
No. 71

3/1
3/1

Form:

The prescription is written in a mixture of Latin and English.
The use of soda instead of sodium is essentially wrong.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Phenyl. Salicyl.
Sod. Bicarb.
Mist. Rhei Comp.

gr tr
gr tr
gr

Therapeutic Value:

Antacid, intestinal antiseptic, and laxative. Might be used in the treatment of a number of complaints.

Incompatibility:

Phenyl salicylate is insoluble in aqueous vehicles. In this mixture it forms a flaky light insoluble portion which is particularly hard to keep evenly distributed throughout the mixture even long enough to pour out a dose. The sodium bicarbonate is also present in too large a quantity to dissolve.

Method of compounding:

Finely powder the phenyl salicylate by trituration and incorporate the sodium bicarbonate and 10 Gm. of acacia with it in the mortar. Add about 20 cc. of compound mixture of rhubarb and triturate to a smooth mixture. Add the remaining compound mixture of rhubarb, bring the mixture to quantity and bottle.

Corrected Prescription:

Lable:

Rx

Salol
Sodium Bicarbonate aa
Compound Mixture of
Rhubarb qs
Make a mixture.

3/1
3/1

71 Dr. Stars.
Shake Well Before Using
One (1) teaspoonful every
three (3) hours.
For March 32, 1940.

LGH-TR-21

Rx		Gm. or cc.
Chloral. Hydrat.		
Camphorae	aa	10
M.		
Sig. Apply to gums.		
No. <u>72</u>		

Form:

Satisfactory.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Chloral. Hydr.	
Camph.	no doses.

Therapeutic Value:

Local anesthetic for application to gums.

Incompatibility:

None. The eutectic mixture formed is desired by the prescriber.

Method of Compounding:

Place the finely powdered ingredients in a wide mouth bottle and warm slightly. If time is not a factor. The ingredients need not be powdered.

Corrected Prescription:

Lable:

As written.

72

Dr. Stars.

Do Not Swallow
Apply to the gums as directed.

For 3-32-40.

LC-H-TR-21

-72a-

Rx		Gm. or cc.
Caffein Citr.		
Camph.	aa	75
Aspirin		1 5
Salol		3
M. ft. caps. no. xii		
Sig. One (1) capsule every 4 hours.		
No. 73		

Form:

Satisfactory. The use of synonyms, while not the most desirable practice, is not incorrect if the synonyms are well known and not ambiguous.

Official Abbreviations and Doses of Active Ingredients:

Caffein. Cit.	0.06 Gm.
Camph.	0.06 Gm.
Acid. Acetylsal.	0.125 Gm.
Phenyl Salicyl.	0.25 Gm.

Therapeutic Value:

Antipyretic and analgesic. Probably for use in treatment of a cold.

Incompatibility:

Camphor and salol liquefy when intimately mixed.

Method of Compounding:

1. Powder and mix by trituration, the caffeine citrate, aspirin, and salol, and remove from the mortar. Powder the camphor by the use of a small amount of alcohol and add to it, 5 Gm. of magnesium carbonate. Divide the powder and place into 24 #0 capsules. Label "Two capsules every 4 hours."
2. Powder and mix by trituration the caffeine, aspirin and salol; divide and pack tightly into the longer end of 12 #0 capsules; and fill the half of the capsules with lactose. Powder the camphor by the use of a few drops of alcohol and divide and place it into the capsules whose other end contains the previously mixed other ingredients. Place the caps containing the camphor on the filled capsules. This is the better solution of the problem.

Corrected Prescription:

Label:

Rx

		73	Dr. Stars
Caffein. Cit.			
Camph.	aa 75		1. Two (2) capsules every
Acid. Acetylsal.	1 5		four (4) hours.
Phenyl Salicyl.	3		
Mag. Carb.	3		
M. ft. caps. no. xxiv			2. One (1) capsule every
Sig. 2 capsules every 4 hours.			four (4) hours.

(Corrected prescription is shown for method of compounding 1 only.)

Rx	Gm. or cc.
Camphorac	2
Phenylis Salicylatis	3
Fae Caps. xii	
Sig. One t.i.d.a.c.	
No. <u>74</u>	

Form:

Satisfactory.

Official abbreviation and doses of active ingredients:

Camph.	0.015 Gm.
Phenyl. Salicyl.	0.25 Gm.

Therapeutic Value.

Intestinal antiseptic.

Incompatibility:

A eutectic mixture is formed by camphor and salol.

Method of compounding:

To the salol, powder by trituration, add 1.6 Gm. of magnesium carbonate and mix well. Remove the powder from the mortar. Powder the camphor and incorporate it into the first mixture without trituration. Divide the powder and place it into 12 #1 capsules.

Corrected Prescription:

Table:

Rx		74	Dr. Stars
Camph.	2	One (1) capsule	
Phenyl. Salicyl.	3	before meals, three	
Mag. Carb.	1 6	(3) times a day.	
M. fae caps xii		For	3-32-40

LC-H-TR-21

Rx		Gm. or cc.
Phenyl. Salicyl.		3
Acetophenet.		
Quinin. Hydrochlor.	aa	1
Camphor		5
Calomel		06
M. ft. cap. no. xx		
Sig. 1 q 3 h.		
No. <u>75</u>		

Form:

Satisfactory.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Phenyl. Salicyl.	0.15 Gm.
Acetophen.	0.065 Gm.
Quin. Hydrochlor.	0.065 Gm.
Camph.	0.025 Gm.
Hydrarg. Chlorid. Mit.	0.003 Gm.

Therapeutic Value:

The preparation is evidently for cold or grippe or influenza, although it might be for any of several conditions. It is not a generally accepted practice to administer calomel in this manner.

Incompatibility:

Camphor and salol form a eutectic mixture.

Method of compounding:

Mix by trituration, the salol, calomel, quinine, and acetophenetidin, and remove the mixed powder from the mortar. Powder the camphor and add to it 2.44 Gm. of magnesium carbonate. Mix thoroughly, add the previously mixed powder, and mix without trituration. Divide the powder into 20 #1 capsules each containing 0.43 Gm.

Corrected Prescription:

Lable:

Rx		75	Dr. Stars.
Phenyl. Salicyl.	3		
Acetophen			One (1) capsule every three
Quin. Hydrochlor.	aa 1 3		(3) hours.
Camph.	5		
Hydrarg. Chlorid. Mit.	06		For March 32, 1940.
Mag. Carb.	2 44		
M. ft. cap. no. xx	#1 cap.		

LC-H-TR-21

Rx		Gm. or cc.
Salol	8	
Aspirin		
Antipyrine	aa	4
Strych. Sulf.		015
	Div. in caps. xxiv no.	
	Sig. 1 every 4 hours.	
	No. <u>76</u>	

Form:

Satisfactory.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Phenyl. Salicyl.	0.333 Gm.
Acid. Acetylsal.	0.166 Gm.
Antipyrin.	0.166 Gm.
Strych. Sulf.	0.0006 Gm.

Therapeutic Value:

Analgesic, antipyretic and intestinal antiseptic. There is so little strychnine in the preparation that it can have only a slight stomachic action.

Incompatibility:

Aspirin and antipyrine interact with the liberation of water and a pasty powder results which if encapsulated softens the capsules.

Method of Compounding:

1. Powder and mix by trituration the salol, aspirin and strychnine. Place the mixed ingredients in the inner halves of 24 #00 capsules; pack tightly and add a little lactose to the capsule then place in it 0.166 Gm. of powdered antipyrine.

2. Powder by trituration and mix the salol, aspirin, and strychnine sulfate; and remove the powder from the mortar. Mix the antipyrine with 4.335 Gm. of magnesium carbonate and incorporate the first mixture with the second with only light trituration; divide the powder into 24 #000 capsules each weighing 0.85 Gm.

Corrected Prescription:

Table:

Rx 76 Dr. Stars

Phenyl Salicyl. 8 One capsule every four (4)
Acid. Acetylsal. 4 hours.
Antipyrin. 4

Strych. Sulf. 015

Lactose qs

Div. in caps. xxiv no. For March 32, 1940.

#00 caps

(Corrected prescription for method
of compounding No. 1 only).

Rx		Gm. or cc.
Aspirin		
Amidopyrine	aa	5
Caffein. Cit.		1
Div. Cap. no. xv		
Sig. One t.i.d.		
No. <u>77</u>		

Form:

"Div. cap. no. xv" means divide 15 capsules, which does not make sense. It is, however, easy to guess what the prescriber means. Amidopyrine was the official title for aminopyrine in a former revision of the pharmacopeia.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Acid. Acetylsal.	.333 Gm.
Aminopyrin.	.333 Gm.
Caff. Cit.	.066 Gm.

Therapeutic Value:

Analgesic and antipyretic.

Incompatibility:

Aminopyrine and aspirin interact with the liberation of water, resulting in the formation of a pasty mass, which if encapsulated results in softened and messy capsules.

Method of compounding:

Pulverize and mix by trituration the caffeine citrate, the aspirin, and 1 Gm. of magnesium carbonate; remove the powder from the mortar. Finely powder the aminopyrine and mix it thoroughly with the first mixed powder without trituration. Divide the powder into 15 #000 capsules each containing 0.8 Gm.

Corrected Prescription:

Label:

Rx		77	Dr. Stars.
Acid. Acetylsal.	5		
Aminopyrin.	5		
Caffein. Cit.	1		One (1) capsul three (3) times a day.
Mag. Carb.	1		
Div. in cap. no. xv			
Sig. One t.i.d.			For.....3-32-40

Rx Aspirin Gm. or cc.
Methcnamine aa 5
M. Ft. Caps. XV
Sig. One before each meal.
No. 78

Form:

Satisfactory.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Acid. Acetylsal. 0.333 Gm.
Meth. nam. 0.333 Gm.

Therapeutic Value:

Urinary antiseptic, antipyretic, and analgesic.

Incompatibility:

Methenamine and acetylsalicylic acid liquefy when triturated together. It is not well to administer methenamine in capsules, if the capsules are to be kept more than a few days, as it slowly liberates formaldehyde which renders the capsules insoluble.

Method of compounding:

1. If the prescriber will consent it is by far the best solution to dispense tablets in separate containers, directing the patient to take one of each.

2. Probably the second best solution is to make up capsules of methenamine each containing 0.33 Gm. (#2 capsule). Then place 0.33 Gm. of acetylsalicylic acid and the methenamine into a larger capsule (#000), working the aspirin around the sides by rolling and shaking the capsule after it is closed.

3. Place 0.33 Gm. of methanamine (finely powdered) into the lower half of a #00 capsule, pack tightly, add a layer of lactose, and fill the capsule by adding 0.33 Gm. of aspirin. Make 15 such capsules.

The second and third methods do not require any consent of the prescriber.

Table:
Method 2

Rx
Acid. Acetylsal. 5
Methenamine 5
M. Ft. Cap. XV
Sig. One before each meal.
(methenamine in #2 capsule
inside #000 capsule with
aspirin).

One (1) capsule before
each meal.

Rx
Crude Coal Tar
Zinc Oxide
Starch aa
Petrolatum
Ft. Past.
Sig. Apply without friction.
No. 79

gr XV
31.
gr 155

Form:

Satisfactory.

Official abbreviation and doses of active ingredients:

Pix. Carbon.
Zinc. Oxid.
Amylum
Petrolat.

Therapeutic Value:

Antiseptic and protective paste used in dermatology.

Incompatibility:

The crude coal tar gradually separates, leaving globules of darker colored oily material throughout the paste.

Method of Compounding:

(If the paste is to be used up within a few days, it would remain uniform without any admixture).

To the crude coal tar add 1 cc. of castor oil mix and add the petrolatum. Have the powders finely divided and free from lumps. Incorporate the two powders into the tar-petrolatum mixture, working the mass until it is uniform.

Corrected Prescription:

Label:

Rx

79

Dr. Stars.

Crude Coal Tar
Castor Oil aa
Zinc Oxide
Starch aa
Petrolatum
Ft. Past.

gr XV
31.
gr 155

Apply without rubbing.

For 3-32-40

LC4-TR-21

Rx		Gm. or cc.
Ephedrinae Sulf.		
Potass. Iodid.	4	
Caffein. Cit.	8	
Arseni Triox.	015	
Aq. Dest.	60	
M. ft. sol.		
Sig. Teaspoonful as directed.		
No. <u>80</u>		

Form:

Satisfactory.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Ephedrin. Sulf.	0.027 Gm.
Pot. Iodid.	0.027 Gm.
Caff. Cit.	0.05 Gm.
Arsen. Trioxid.	0.001 Gm.
Aq. Dest.	

Therapeutic Value:

Stimulant and alterative, probably for use in the treatment of bronchial asthma.

Incompatibility:

The preparation will probably turn dark after standing for some time. Iodine is liberated from iodides in acid solution. This preparation contains arsenous and citric acids. If free iodine is liberated it precipitates the ephedrine.

Method of Compounding:

Determine from the patient, what the "as directed" means in the directions. If it is found that the preparation will be used up within a few days, compound it as written.

If the preparation is to be taken only infrequently, and is being given to the patient to be kept and taken when needed, use the following method of compounding. Replace the caffeine citrate by half the amount of caffeine alkaloid, and the arsenic trioxide by 0.023 Gm. of sodium arsenate (crystalline).

Corrected Prescription:

Table:

Rx		80	Capt. Stars.
Ephedrin. Sulf.	4		
Pot. Iodid.	4	One (1) teaspoonful as directed.	
Caff.	4		
Sod. Arsen.	023	For	March 32, 1940.
Aq. Dest.	qs	60	

Note: Sodium Arsenate N.F. is exsiccated and 0.015 Gm. equal 0.023 Gm. on crystals.

Rx		Gm. or cc.
Phenolphthal.		1
Sod. Bicarb.		
Lactosi	aa	5
Ft. Chart. xv		
Sig. One b.d.		
No. <u>81</u>		

Form:

Satisfactory.

Official abbreviation and doses of active ingredients:

Phenolphthal.	0.06 Gm.
Sod. Bicarb.	0.33 Gm.
Lactos.	0.33 Gm.

Therapeutic Value:

Phenolphthalein is a laxative. It is frequently prescribed in combination with sodium bicarbonate, which should make it more soluble, and less irritating.

Incompatibility:

Phenolphthalein is colorless in combination with pure sodium bicarbonate, but is colored pink by even a small amount of sodium carbonate. If there is any carbonate in the bicarbonate or if any of it is formed by decomposition of the bicarbonate, the powder will turn pink.

Method of Compounding:

Powder and mix the powders by trituration. Add a drop or two of a dilute solution of one of the alkali hydroxides or carbonates and triturate to a uniform pink color. Divide the powders, place in papers and fold. Each paper weighs 0.72 Gm.

Corrected Prescription:

Lable:

No. 81

Capt. Stars.

One (1) powder twice a day.

For 3-32-40

L.G.H-TR-21

Rx		Gm. or cc.
Ferri Reducti		
Quin. Sulf.	aa	2
Strych. Sulf.		
Arsen. Trioxid.	aa	015
Ft. Mass. Div. in caps. no. xv.		
Sig. One (1) three (3) times a day		
Fifteen minutes before eating.		
No. <u>82</u>		

Form:

Satisfactory.

Official abbreviation and doses of active drugs:

Ferr. Reduct.	0.13 Gm.
Quin. Sulf.	0.13 Gm.
Strych. Sulf.	0.001 Gm.
Arsen. Trioxid.	0.001 Gm.

Therapeutic Value:

A hematinic and stimulant tonic. Prescriptions similar to this one are frequently prescribed. It will be noted that the ingredients are similar to the familiar elixir, with the addition of arsenic. In some cases the addition of another metal has definitely proven of value in iron metabolism. Small amounts of copper salts are sometimes used in preparations for the same purpose.

Incompatibility:

None as written. Some prescribers will not permit preparations of reduced iron with potent ingredients in a powdered state to be dispensed because of the danger of separation of the heavier iron by gravitation. Massing, of course, prevents any such separation.

Method of Compounding:

Dilute the strychnine and arsenic into the quinine sulfate by trituration, then add the reduced iron and 2 Gm. of extract of glycyrrhiza. Add water drop by drop until a stiff mass is formed. Roll into a cylinder, divide into 15 equal parts and place in #1 capsules.

Corrected Prescription:

Label:

Rx		No. 82	Capt. Stars.
Ferr. Reduct.			
Quin. Sulf.			
Ext. Glycyrrh.	aa 2		One (1) capsule three (3) times a day, fifteen (15) minutes before eating.
Strych. Sulf.			
Arsen. Trioxid.	aa 015		
Ft. Mass. Div. in caps. xv.			For March 32, 1940.
#1 caps.			

Rx

Sod. Bromid.

Aq. Camph.

qs

Ft. Sol.

355
31

Sig. Teaspoonful at night if
restless.

No. 83

Form:

Satisfactory.

Therapeutic Value:

A sedative.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Sod. Brom.

355

Aq. Camph.

Incompatibility:

The solution is quite concentrated and throws the camphor out of solution. As the camphor is not present in a medicinal quantity in any case, the solution may be filtered. If it were necessary to keep all of the camphor in the preparation, it would be necessary to increase the total quantity and the dose proportionately.

Method of Compounding:

Dissolve the sodium bromide and filter the solution.

Corrected Prescription:

Label:

No. 83

Capt. Stars.

One (1) teaspoonful in water
at night, if restless.

For March 32, 1940.

LC H-TR-21

Rx		Gm. or cc.
Quin. Sulf.		1
Hyd. Bichlor.		03
Liq. Pot. Arsenit.		2
Elix. Arom.	qs	60
Ft. Mist.		
Sig. Si t.i.d.		
No. 84		

Form:

The abbreviation "Hyd. Bichlor." is not above criticism; but there is no doubt as to what is meant.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Quin. Sulf.	0.06 Gm.
Hydrarg. Bichlor.	0.002 Gm.
Liq. Pot. Arsen.	0.13 Gm.
Elix. Arom.	

Therapeutic Value:

An alterative mixture. It is difficult to pick out any definite therapeutic action in so complex a preparation.

Incompatibility:

1. There is an insufficient amount of solvent to dissolve the quinine sulfate.
2. Arsenites are reducing agents and in contact with mercuric chloride reduce it to mercurous chloride, especially in an alkaline medium.
3. Any excess of potassium bicarbonate will precipitate the mercury as carbonate.
4. Mercuric or mercurous arsenite is insoluble in the mixture.
5. Excess of alkali present precipitates quinine. It is likely that there is sufficient alcohol present to prevent this, however.

Method of Compounding:

The ideal method is to dispense the Fowler's solution separately. In the event this is not possible, solution of arsenuous acid should be substituted for it. The quinine is to be dissolved in 50 cc. of aromatic elixir with the aid of sufficient aromatic sulfuric acid (2 cc.) Dissolve 10 Gm. of acacia in the mixture, add the solution of arsenuous acid, and the bichloride dissolved in water. Dispense with a shakeable, - a mixture of mercurous chloride and mercury arsenites precipitates but may be reincorporated to some extent by shaking.

Corrected Prescription:

Rx Quin Sulf	1	
Acid. Sulfuric. Arom.	2	
Hydrarg. Bichlor.	03	
Liq. Acid. Arsen.	2	
Elix. Arom.	qs	60
Ft. Mist.		

Label:

No. 84

Dr. Stars

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING.
One (1) teaspoonful three (3)
times a day.

Rx	Gm. or cc.
Pot. Carb.	4
Ferri Sulf.	2
Glycerini	1
Sucrosi	1
Ft. Mass. Div. in caps. no. xxv	
Sig. One t.i.d. between meals.	
No. <u>85</u>	

Form:

Satisfactory.

Official abbreviation and doses of active ingredients:

Pot. Carb.)	
Ferr. Sulf.)	0.06 Gm. ferrous carbonate per pill.
Glycerin.		
Sucros.		

Therapeutic Value:

Hematinic.

Incompatibility:

Potassium carbonate is intended to react with ferrous sulfate to form ferrous carbonate.

Method of Compounding:

Triturate the potassium carbonate in a mortar with the ferrous sulfate and glycerin until a uniform dark green mass or paste is formed. Add the sucrose near the end of the reaction. The excess of moisture comes from the water of crystallization of the ferrous sulfate. Sufficient inert insoluble powder should be added to make a mass. Calcium carbonate or powdered glycyrrhiza is suitable. The quantity is marked on the prescription. The mass is then rolled, cut, and encapsulated.

Corrected Prescription:

Lable:

Rx		
Pot. Carb.	4	
Ferr. Sulf.	2	
Glycerin.	1	
Sucrosi	1	
Calc. Carb.	1	
Ft. Mass.		
Div. in cap. no. xxv		

No. 85

Lt. Stars.

One (1) capsule three (3) times a day, between meals.

For March 32, 1940.

Rx	Gm. or cc.
Mass. Ferr. Carb.	5
Div. in cap. xx	
Sig. One t.i.d.	#2 caps.
No. <u>86</u>	

Form:

Satisfactory.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Mass. Ferr. Carb. 0.25 Gm.

Therapeutic value:

Hematinic.

Incompatibility:

None.

Method of Compounding:

Prepare the mass according to the U.S.P. weigh out the 5 Gm., roll, divide and encapsulate. Use #2 capsule.

Corrected Prescription:

No corrections.

Label:

No. 86

Capt. Stars.

One (1) capsule three (3) times a day.

For Mar. 32, 1940.

LGH-TR-21

Rx

Quin. Sulf.
Acid. Sulf. Arom. qs
Ft. Pil. xv

37

Sig. One t.i.d.
No. 87

Form:

Satisfactory.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Quin. Sulf.
Acid. Sulfuric. Arom.

gr v

Therapeutic Value:

May be used for any of the various properties possessed by quinine.

Incompatibility:

It is intended that quinine bisulfate be formed.

Method of Compounding:

To the powdered quinine sulfate in a mortar, add aromatic sulfuric acid drop by drop until a mass of consistency suitable for pill making is obtained. Roll out the mass into a cylinder, cut it into 15 equal parts and roll each into a round pill between the fingers.

Corrected Prescription:

Table:

No. 87

Maj. Stars.

No corrections.

One (1) pill three (5) times a day.

For March 32, 1940.

LCG-TK-1

For Jake Jacons Mar. 32, 1940
 Rx
 Acid. Boric. 2
 Quin. Sulf. 1
 Ol. Theobrom. qs
 Ft. Suppos. Vag. M.T.D. viii
 Sig. One c. m. p.
 No. 88

Form:

Satisfactory. The patient's name hardly agrees with the kind of suppository, but otherwise there is no ambiguity.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Acid. Boric.	2 Gm.
Quin. Sulf.	1 Gm.

Therapeutic Value:

Antiseptic and in all probability, contraceptive.

Incompatibility:

There is probably too much powder for the theobroma oil to hold in a firm mass. Suppositories so made will crumble. 0.5 cc. of olive oil or castor oil should be added. In any case, it will be necessary to make a suppository weighing 5.0 Gm., at least, in order to have one which will hold together. Vaginal suppositories as large as this may be made the same shape as a gelatin capsule.

Method of Compounding:

Mix the powders in a mortar by trituration. Add 0.5 cc. of olive oil per suppository, then 1.5 Gm. of theobroma oil per suppository and work into a mass by warming if necessary. When the mass is uniform and of proper consistency, remove it from the mortar, roll to a cylinder on a pill tile and divide into eight equal parts. Make a spherical suppository then elongate it by rolling until it is of a proper diameter.

Corrected Prescription:

Label:

Rx		No. 88	Lt. Stars
Acid. Boric.	2		
Quin. Sulf.	1		One suppository as directed.
Ol. Olivaee	5		
Theobroma Oil	1 5		
Ft. suppos. vag. M.T.D. viii			
Sig. One c.m.p.			For Jake Jacons Mar. 32, 1940

Rx	Gm. or cc.
Rhei	
Pot. Carb.	
Aloe.	
Sapo Dur.	aa
Ft. Cap. xv	
Sig. One at night.	#2 cap
No. <u>89</u>	

Form:

Satisfactory.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Rheum (no abbreviation)	0.06 Gm.
Pot. Carb.	0.06 Gm.
Sapo Dur.	0.06 Gm.
Aloe (no abbreviation)	0.06 Gm.

Therapeutic Value:

Laxative.

Incompatibility:

None. The potassium carbonate is added to render more soluble the resins in the rhubarb, especially.

Method of Compounding:

The fact that the prescription contains soap is the only indication the compounder has that a massed capsule is intended. The mixed ingredients, finely powdered and very slightly moistened, form an easily worked pill mass. The mass is then to be divided into 15 equal parts and placed into a #2 capsule.

Corrected Prescription:

No correction.

Label:

No. 89

Capt. Stars.

One (1) capsule at night.

For 3-32-40.

Rx	Gm. or cc.
Potassii Iodidi	5
Salol	qs
Ft. pil. vel cap. xv, enteric coated.	
Sig. One q.i.d.	
No. <u>90</u>	

Form:

Salol is written in English, most of the remainder of the prescription is Latin.

Official Abbreviations and doses of each active ingredient:

Pot. Iodid.	0.33
Phenyl Salicyl.	

Therapeutic Value:

May be desired for any of the varied properties of potassium iodide. The prescriber intends that the potassium iodide pass into the intestine before being absorbed, probably to prevent stomach irritation.

Incompatibility:

None.

Method of compounding:

Potassium iodide is a difficult substance to get into a pill mass. It is not easily powdered, and a very little water liquefies it so completely that a great deal of inert material must be used in order to make a workable mass. A small amount of theobroma oil makes a fair medium under ordinary conditions, but such a pill cannot be coated with salol. The easiest solution is to encapsulate the potassium iodide and coat the capsules by rolling them in congealing salol. About two Gm. of salol will coat the 15 #2 capsules. The amount used should be marked on the prescription for future reference.

Corrected Prescription:

Rx	
Pot. Iodid.	5
Phenyl. Salicyl.	
(coating)	2
Ft. cap. xv enteric coated.	
#2 caps.	

Lable:

No. 90	Capt. Stars.
One (1) capsule four (4) times a day.	
For March 32, 1940.	

Rx	Gm. or cc.
Phenobarbital	gr. VII 55
Alcohol	3 fl. oz.
Dilute Hydrochloric Acid	3 fl. oz.
Tr. Gentian Comp.	3 fl. oz.
Elix. Pepsin Comp. qs/ad	3 fl. oz.
Sig. One tsp. after meals.	
No. <u>91</u>	

Form:

Essentially satisfactory. The prescription is written in English, with the exception of "qs/ad" and "Sig." The U.S.P. gives the titles as follows: Diluted Hydrochloric Acid, Compound Tincture of Gentian, and Compound Elixir of Pepsin. No English abbreviations are given in the U.S.P.; but that fact alone does not prohibit the use of abbreviations in a prescription written in English. "ad" is superfluous.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Phenobarb.	gr. 55
Alcohol (no abbreviation)	3 fl. oz.
Ac. Hydrochlor. Dil.	mix
Tr. Gentian. Co.	3 fl. oz.
Elix. Pepsin. Co.	3 fl. oz.

Therapeutic Value:

A bitter digestive mixture, with phenobarbital added to give a sedative action on the stomach. There is little value in bitter mixtures used after meals.

Incompatibilities:

Hydrochloric acid precipitates extractive material from the compound tincture of gentian, especially in this mixture which is high in alcohol than the tincture itself.

Method of compounding:

No way of preventing the precipitation is known. Moreover, the process is a slow one and filtration solves the problem only momentarily. The precipitate is readily suspended by agitation and does no harm.

Dissolve the phenobarbital in the alcohol and compound tincture of gentian. Mix the diluted acid with the compound elixir and add this solution to the phenobarbital mixture gradually. Dispense with a shake label.

Corrected Prescription:

Rx	
Phenobarbital	gr. VII 55
Alcohol	3 fl. oz.
Dil. Hydrochlor. Acid	3 fl. oz.
Comp. Tr. Gentian	3 fl. oz.
Compound Elix. Pepsin. qs	3 fl. oz.
Mix	
Sig. One teaspoonful after meals.	

Label:

No. 91	Maj. Stars.
<u>Shake Well Before Using.</u>	
One (1) teaspoonful after meals.	

For March 32, 1940.

Rx	Gm. or cc.	
Sod. Sal.	3	9
Sod. Bicarb.	3	9
Syrup	6	0
Aq. Menth. Pip. qs	60	
Shake		
Sig. 4 cc. t.i.d.		
No. <u>92</u>		

Form:

Intelligible enough, but a mixture of Latin and English. Sodium salicylate is more correctly abbreviated as shown below.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Sod. Salicyl.	0.25 Gm.
Sod. Bicarb.	0.25 Gm.
Syrup (no abbrev.)	
Aq. Menth. Pip.	

Therapeutic Value:

An analgesic and alkaline mixture of a type frequently given in arthritis and neuritis.

Incompatibilities:

Sodium salicylate gradually darkens in alkaline solutions. It will become completely black if allowed to stand long enough.

Method of Compounding:

Various methods of compounding such mixtures have been originated; but all of them involve adding an active reducing agent or an acid, neither of which is indicated in a mixture already apt to prove nauseating.

The quantity and dose of this mixture indicate that it will be all consumed within 4 days, so the mixture may be dispensed as written with a shakeable, and a warning that if not soon used up it will darken.

If the mixture were to be dispensed in large quantities, it would be advisable to color it dark brown in the first place so that the change would not be so marked.

Corrected Prescription:

Label:

Rx	92	Lt. Stars.
Sod. Salicyl	3 9	
Sod. Bicarb.	3 9	<u>Shake The Bottle.</u>
Syrup	6	One (1) teaspoonful three
Aq. Menth. Pip. qs	60	(3) times a day.
Mix.		
Sig. Shake. 4 cc. t.i.d.		No. 92 3-32-40.

Rx	Gm. or cc.
Hydrous Wool Fat	5
Glycerite of Boroglycerin	15
Petrolatum	qs
M.	
Sig. Apply locally to dry parts.	
No. <u>93</u>	

Form:

Satisfactory. The prescription is written in English except for a few conventionalized Latin abbreviations.

Official Abbreviations and Doses of Active Ingredients:

Adeps Lan. Hyd.
Glycer. Boroglyc.
Petrolat.

Therapeutic Value:

The directions state the purpose of the ointment. It is intended to prevent dryness by the hygroscopic nature of both glycerin and wool fat.

Incompatibilities:

None. The glycerite is mixed with the wool fat only with difficulty.

Method of Compounding:

Place the 3 ingredients in a mortar and beat them with the pestle until a uniform ointment results.

Corrected Prescription:

Label:

Rx is satisfactory.

93

Maj. Stars.

Apply locally to dry parts.

For Mar. 32, 1940.

Rx	Gm. or cc.
Acid. Acetysal.	3
Sod. Cit.	15
Aq. Anisi qs	60
M. Ft. Mist.	
Sig. 4 cc. q 3 h.	

No. 94

Form:

Satisfactory.

Official Abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Acid. Acetysal.	0.2 Gm.
Sod. Cit.	1.0 Gm.
Aq. Anisi	

Therapeutic Value:

Antipyretic and alkaline diuretic mixture.

Incompatibilities:

Aspirin is decomposed by alkaline solutions. Sufficient of the sodium citrate is hydrolyzed to gradually decompose it. As the aspirin is decomposed the sodium acetate and sodium salicylate resulting are dissolved.

Method of Compounding:

Triturate the aspirin and sodium citrate together to a fine powder and place them into the container. Add anise water up to 60 cc. and agitate the mixture until a clear solution results. There is no way to prevent the reaction so it is better to carry it to completion before dispensing the medicine.

Corrected Prescription:

Label:

94 Capt. Stars.

One (1) teaspoonful every three (3) hours.

For 3-32-40.

Rx

Pulv. Salol
Strych. Sulf.
Ext. Bellad.

M. et in pulv. xv div.
Sig. One q.i.d.
No. 95

3/155
gr 55
gr viiss

Form: All of the prescription is in Latin except the word "salol".

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Phenyl. Salicyl.
Strych. Sulf.
Ext. Bellad.

gr X
gr 1/30
gr 1/4

Therapeutic Value:

There is considerable doubt as to what such a prescription is supposed to do. It probably is being used in the treatment of some form of food poisoning; but on the other hand may be used in treating a common cold. One wonders in such a case, whether belladonna itself was not intended. On the other hand one sees that the dose of salol is twice the average and might reason from this that the dose is intentionally large.

Incompatibility:

None, presuming the dose correct.

Method of Compounding:

In such a case where there is a possibility that what is written is not what the prescriber intends, it is always well to check the dose with him, stating why the doubt exists and asking clearly for directions.

On the presumption that the prescriber intended the dose as written, and upon consultation ordered the prescription filled: Powder the salol by means of a few drops of alcohol or ether, remove it from the mortar and set it aside. Place the strychnine salt in the mortar and gradually add to it the extract, which acts as a tracer. Finally add the salol in small portions until the whole is uniform. WEIGH OUT THE POWDER onto papers, each of which contains 0.7 Grn. The remaining few milligrams may be either discarded or divided mechanically among the fifteen papers. Fold.

Corrected Prescription:

Rx

Phenyl. Salicyl. Pulv.
Strych. Sulf.
Extracti Bellad.
M. et in pulv. xv div.
Sig. One (1) q.i.d.

3/155
gr 55
gr viiss

Table:

95

Capt. Stars.

One (1) powder four (4) times a day.

For March 32, 1940.

LEH-TK-21

Rx	Gm. or cc.	
Spir. Ammon. Arom.	7	5
Aq. Calcis	22	2
M.		
Sig. Tsp. for nausea.		
No. <u>96</u>		

Form:

Satisfactory. Aqua Calcis is a Latinized form of lime water, Liq. Calcii Hydroxidi. One wonders if 22.2 should not have been 22.5.

Official Abbreviations and doses of Active Ingredients:

Sp. Ammon. Arom.	1. cc. Not taking into account the
Liq. Calc. Hydrox.	3. cc. reaction.

Therapeutic Value:

To alleviate nausea.

Incompatibility:

Calcium carbonate is precipitated by the ammonium carbonate, and the alcohol soluble oils of the spirit are precipitated by the water of the solution.

Method of Compounding:

There is no practical way to prevent the reaction, except to dispense the two preparations separately. There is nothing harmful in the precipitate and it does not materially decrease the strength of the spirit, since the mixture will probably be taken in water in any case. The physician should be offered a choice in the matter and his decision will determine the method. If it is decided to mix the preparations, and use a suspending agent, tragacanth, not acacia should be used.

Corrected Prescription:

Lable:

Rx	96	Maj. Stars.
Spir. Ammon. Arom.	7.5	
Liq. Calc. Hydrox.	22.2	<u>Shake Well Before Using.</u>
Tragacanthae	0.5	One (1) teaspoonful for
M.		nausea.

Corrected prescription and lable suppose the mixture to be compounded, as written.

Rx	Gm. or cc.
Tr. Ferri Chlor.	3
Ac. Phos. Dil.	2
Syr. qs	60
M.	
Sig. Teaspoonful at mealtime.	
No. 97	

Form:

Intelligible, even though the abbreviations are not the official ones.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Tr. Ferr. Chlor.	0.2 cc.
Acid. Phosph. Dil.	0.12 cc.
Syrupi (not abbreviated)	

Therapeutic Value:

An iron tonic. The acid is added to decrease the astringency and make the preparation more palatable.

Incompatibility:

Ferric solutions are precipitated by phosphoric acid, the precipitated ferric phosphate being white. An excess of hydrochloric acid prevents the precipitation.

Method of Compounding:

1. Add the acid to the tincture and add drop by drop, sufficient dilute hydrochloric acid to dissolve the precipitate. Dilute to quantity with the syrup.

2. Substitute Tincture of ferric citrochloride, dilute it into the syrup and add the phosphoric acid.

Corrected Prescription:

Label:

Rx		97	Dr. Stars.
Tr. Ferri Citrochlor	3		
Acid. Phosph. Dil.	2		One (1) teaspoonful at
Syrupi qs	60		mealtime.
M.			

For Mar. 32, 1940.

Rx	Gm. or cc.
Peru Balsam	10
Petrox. Spissi	20
Ft. Ung.	
Sig. Apply to itching parts.	
No. <u>98</u>	

Form:

Mixed Latin and English.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Balsam. Peruv.
Petrox. Spiss.

Therapeutic Value:

Ointment for itch.

Incompatibility:

None.

Method of Compounding:

Prepare the solid petrololin according to the N. F. and incorporate it with the peruvian balsam when it has cooled.

Corrected Prescription:

Rx		
B alsam. Peruv.	10	
Petrox. Spiss.	20	
Ft. Ung.		

Label:

98	Lt. Stars.
Apply to itching parts.	
ForMarch 32, 1940.	

Rx

Mag. Sulf.
Sod. Phos.
M. Ft. pulv.

~~3 X~~
~~3/1155~~

Sig. Tablespoonful before breakfast
daily.
No. 99

Form:

Satisfactory.

Official abbreviations and doses of active ingredients:

Mag. Sulf.
Sod. Phos.

~~3/11~~
~~3/1155~~

Therapeutic Value:

Hydragogue cathartic.

Incompatibility:

None if kept perfectly dry. If allowed to become moist there is an exchange of radicals with liberation of water of crystallization, which results in a pasty mass.

Method of Compounding:

Dry the salts by heating them in an oven to about half their weight. (Mag. Sulf. contains 51% of water; sod. sulf. 47%), mix the dried powders, 20 Gm. of the mag. sulf., and 5 Gm. of the sod. phos. and dispense with directions to take half the dose or two teaspoonsful.

Corrected Prescription:

Rx

Mag. Sulf. Exsicc. *3/11*
Sod. Phos. Exsicc. *3/1155*
M. Ft. Pulv.
Sig. Two (2) teaspoonfuls
daily before breakfast.

Lable:

99

Capt. Stars.

Two (2) teaspoonfuls daily
before breakfast.

forMarch 32, 1940.

LCH-TR-21

Rx Gm. or cc.
Chart. Ac. Salicyl. aa 1
Hitte x
Chart. Sod. Bicarb. aa 1
Hitte x (chartae fusci)

Sig. Contents of a brown and a white paper in half a glass of water every four (4) hours.

No. 100

Form: Satisfactory, if unusual.

Official Abbreviations and Doses of Active Ingredients:

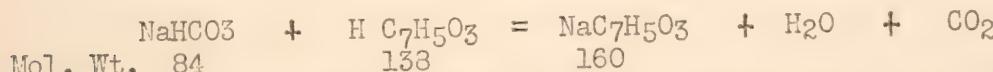
Acid. Salicyl. Dose - The prescription contains after mixing a
Sod. Bicarb. dose in water as directed, about 1.2 Gm.
 of sod. salicyl. and about 0.4 Gm. of sod.
 bicarb.

Therapeutic Value:

A set of two powders produces an effervescent, alkaline salicylate mixture having analgesic properties and being more palatable than a preparation made by simple solution.

Incompatibility:

The reaction shown below is intended.



MOL. WT. 84 158 100
This shows us that 0.84 Gm. of sod. bicarb. would react with 1.38 Gm. of salicylic acid, and a simple proportion will determine that 1 Gm. of salicylic acid would require about 0.6 Gr. of sodium bicarbonate for neutralization, leaving 0.4 Gm. of bicarbonate unchanged and yielding 1.2 Gm. of sodium salicylate.

Method of compounding:

Weigh out the salicylic acid onto 10 white papers and fold. Weigh out the sodium bicarbonate onto brown papers and fold. Place them in a powder box in pairs. (Note- Do not use colored paper for the salicylic acid.)

Corrected Prescription:

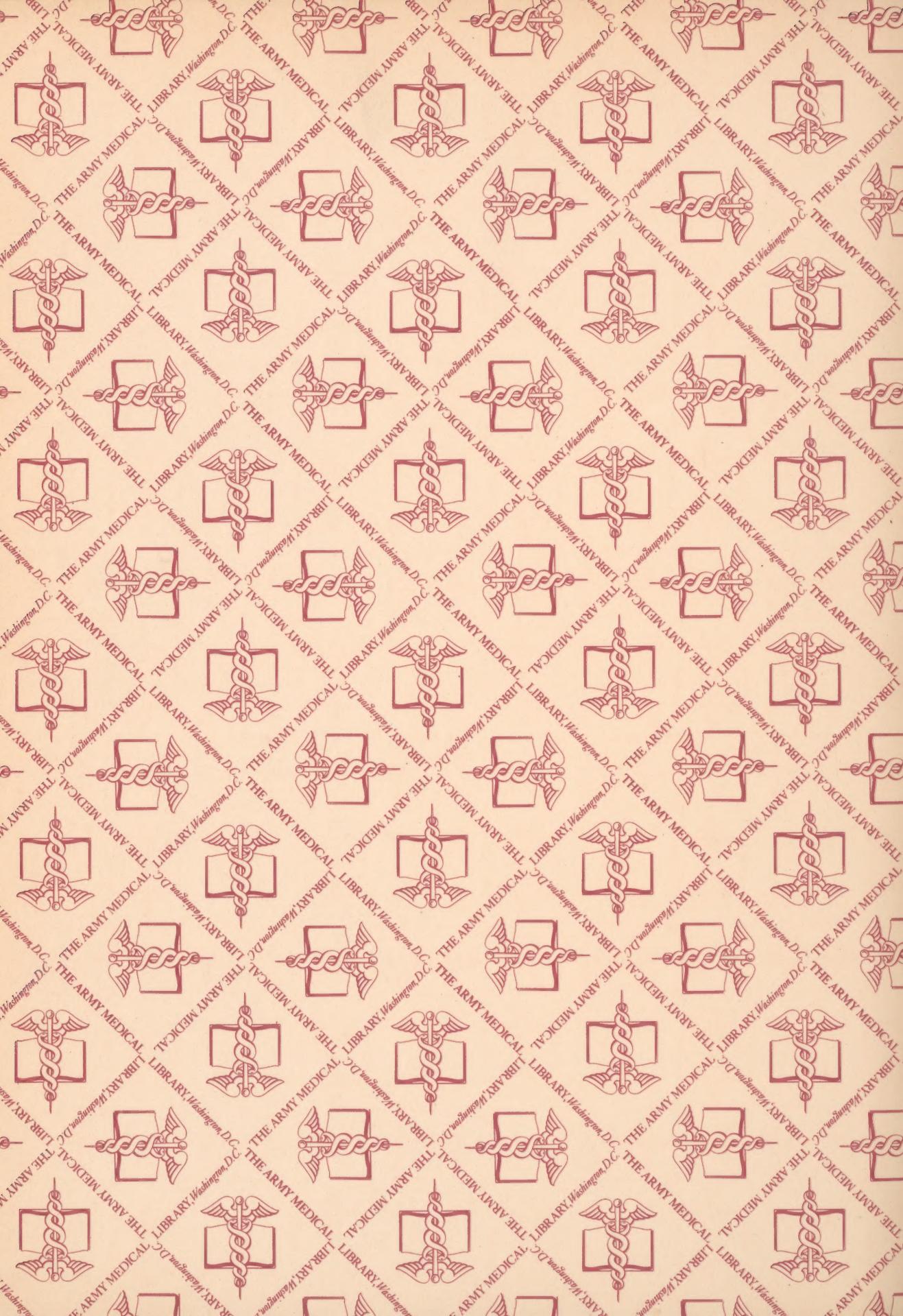
Table:

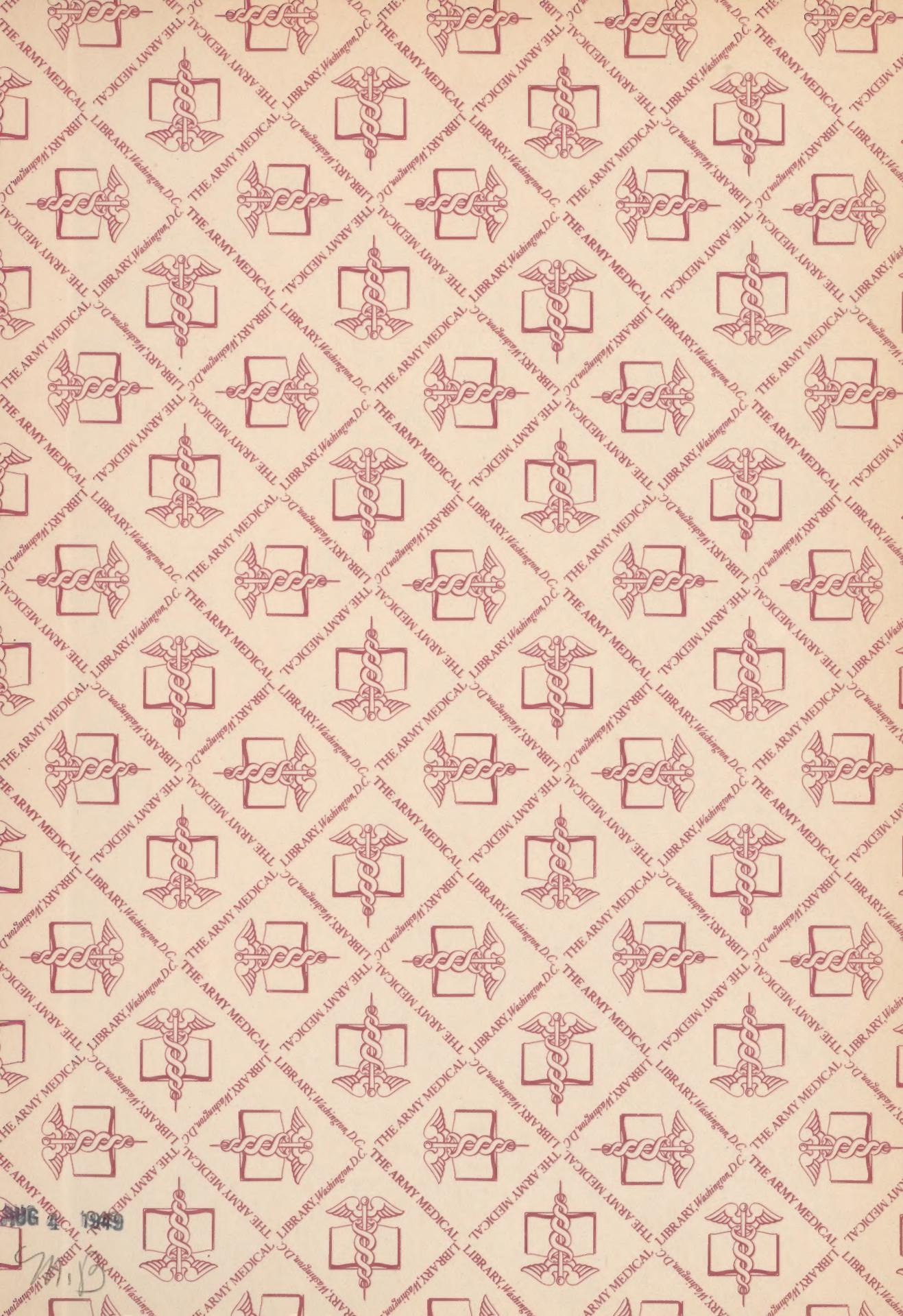
As written,

100 Maj. Stars.

Mix the contents of a brown and a white paper in a half a glassful of water and take every four (4) hours.

For March 32, 1940.





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